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No. 7750.—Vol. L. *MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY* 20, 1890. *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW by Robert Buchanan. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING: Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 6. Pit Circle (unreserved) 2s. 6d. Gallery 1s.

MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Jan. 22, at 2.30; also SATURDAY NEXT, Jan. 25; and following Saturday, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)

THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—Lyceum.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.40, CASTE. (Last few Nights.) Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. C. Brookfield, Mr. A. Elwood, and Mr. David James; Miss Lottie Venne, Miss Olga Brandon, Mrs. C. Poole. Preceded by, at 8, SUNSHINE Doors open 7.45.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.

Return of Mr. J. L. TOOLE for Series of Three Weeks' FAREWELL PERFORMANCES prior to his departure for Australia.

TO-NIGHT, at 8, THE BUTLER and THE BIRTHPLACE OF PODGERS, for Five Nights only. At 7.30, WAITING CONSENT. Doors open at 7. TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES SATURDAY NEXT, at 2 and 8.30, of DEARER THAN LIFE. Box-office open daily 10 to 6. THE BUNGALOW, by Fred Horner, THIS AFTERNOON.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Proprietor, Mr. Edward Terry.)

The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.

LAST SIX NIGHTS. FINAL PERFORMANCE SATURDAY, Jan. 25.—TO-NIGHT at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER (677th time). Mr. Edward Terry and powerful Company. Carriages at 11. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY Immense success. 111th Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Arthur Lye, Theo. Balfour, M. Bode, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.: Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliot, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. POLLY'S VENTURE at 7.15.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Thomas Thorne.)

THIS EVENING at 8, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Messrs. Fred Thorne, T. B. Thalberg, C. Maude, F. Gillmore, J. S. Blythe, C. Harbury, F. Grove, O. Yorke, &c., and John Maclean; Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, &c., and Winifred Emery. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. Benson.)

THIS DAY, at 8, doors open 7.30, overture 7.45, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.—Messrs. S. Price, A. Brydone, F. R. Benson, H. Ross, G. M. Howard, H. Athol Forde, G. F. Black, G. R. Weir, S. Phillips, H. G. Tomkins, A. Grenville, O. Stuart; Mesdames M. Grey, A. Ferrar, Kate Rorke, G. Geraldine, M. Townsend, M. Woolsa Mellon, M. Mitchelmore.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

MASTER AND MAN.

TO-NIGHT at 7.45, Henry Pettitt and George R. Sims powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, E. W. Gardiner, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Fanny Brough, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, MARJORIE. Misses Agnes Huntington, Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amadi, and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.45 by JOHN SMITH.

GARRICK THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hare.)

THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. Mesdames Bernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Knight, F. Powell, R. Power, S. Pringle, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. Compton.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

Messrs. E. S. Willard and John Lart, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. John Lancaster.

THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.

Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Agnes Verity, St. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. Griffiths.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.

(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Henry J. Leslie.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by James Albery, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Boucicault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,724.

COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)

TO-NIGHT at 9, 158th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Aynesworth, Mr. W. Philipps, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Farren, Miss F. Wood and Mrs. Phelps.

NOTICE.—TWO SPECIAL MATINEES of AUNT JACK February 1st and 8th. Doors open at 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.

(Manager, Mons. C. D. Marius.)

TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD; at 8.15, LA ROSE D'AUVERGNE; at 7.30, IN THE EXPRESS. Messrs. Albert Chevalier, J. Tapley, G. Sinclair, G. Capel, H. Grattan, W. Warde, R. V. Shone, and Julian Cross; Mesdames Marie Linden, M. Byron, V. Evelyn, H. Polak, Amelia Gruhn, M. Davis, I. Ellissen, &c. Doors open 7.15. Box plan now open. Business Manager, Mr. R. D'Albertson. EVERY DAY at 2.30, "THE BELLES OF THE VILLAGE," new songs, new dances, and old-fashioned Harlequinade. Produced by Mons. C. D. Marius. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box plan open daily. Children Half-price.

AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER has the honour to announce that this theatre will be opened under his management on SATURDAY, February 1st, with an Original Drama, in One Act, by F. W. Broughton, entitled FOOL'S MATE; and a new Three Act Farcical Comedy, adapted from the French by Hamilton Aidé, entitled DR. BILL. Messrs. Fred Terry, Joseph Tapley, Nutcombe Gould, Ben Webster, George Capel, Henry Grattan, R. V. Shone, and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames E. Robins, Carlotta Leclerq, Marie Linden, Mary Kingsley, Gracie Murielle, Laura Graves, Annie Osborn, Edith Kenward, Lillie Young, and Fanny Brough. Conductor of the Orchestra, Mr. John Crook.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—This theatre, under the regime of Mr. George Alexander, will be devoted to Comedy and Drama. Box plan open Monday, January 20, and daily from 10.30 till 5, when seats may be secured, and at all libraries. Business Manager, Mr. R. D'Albertson.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, at Nine o'clock. TRA LA LA TOSCA. A per-version of "La Tosca" by F. C. Burnand. Music by Florian Pascal. Messrs. ARTHUR ROBERTS, G. B. Prior, Augustus Wheatman, &c.; Miss Margaret Ayrtoun, Miss Agnes Delaporte, Miss Amy Liddon, Miss Laura Hansen, Miss Hettie Bennett, &c. Preceded at 8.15 by THE OPERA CLOAK. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open daily 10.30 to 5. Telephone No. 3,855. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Business Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.

"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.20. Signorina Bessone; Mdlles. Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Spotti, and Signor De Vicenti. Varieties by Herr SANDOW (the modern Hercules) and Professor Attila, Bibb and Bobb, the Torikata Troupe, Wingfield's Performing Dogs, Harry Anderson, Arthur Corney, the Almonti Troupe, Florrie Gallimore, Marie Lloyd, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.30 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. Katti Lanner. Music by M. Leopold Wenzel. Mdlles. Palladino and Bettina de Sortis, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will recite Lord Tennyson's Poem, THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE. Exclusive engagement and fifth appearance of Mdlle. Vanoni TO-NIGHT, at 10.15. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.

GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants. G. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Bobby the funny Continental clowns; the Mannons, in a novel musical absurdity; Yosituro, the wonderful Jap; Marie Lloyd, serio and danseuse; the Brantfords, American variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Lieut. Travis, the premier ventriloquist of the world: Jesse Phillips, Dora Fielding, Arthur Tinsley, and others.

EVENINGS at 7.20; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

SLAVERY AND RUM.

The Anti-Slavery Conference reassembles at Brussels to-day, and will pick up the threads of the web which it is weaving for the civilization of Africa. It will, we hope, find them less tangled than on its first meeting in November. Nobody knew then what to expect. Now it has been clearly decided that the meeting is in no sense political, except in so far as that word may be necessarily applied to the translation of its decisions into international law. It has nothing to do with territorial questions or rights of navigation. Of all the questions which occupied the attention of the Conference at Berlin the only one with which the Conference at Brussels concerns itself is the resolution embodied in the sixth article of the General Act of the earlier meeting, by which the signatory Powers bound themselves to do all in their power to put down slavery and to improve the condition of the native tribes. Its business is simply to give expression to the conscience of Europe. It is, therefore, for Europe to say what its conscience demands.

The labours of the Conference have been devoted so far to measures which have for their exclusive object the suppression of the Slave Trade. The programme which was prepared in the Belgian Foreign Office divided the subject into three parts: repression of the trade at its sources, at its destination, and in its transport by sea and land. The idea was to form committees which should deal with each section. One committee was accordingly formed before Christmas to consider the repression of the trade in its sources and another for the repression of the transport by sea. The third, which will consider the closing of the markets to which slaves are brought, has not yet been formed. The Belgians, who have had some experience in the Congo Free State of the measures by which the trade can be attacked by land offered a set of proposals for the consideration of the Land Committee; and English proposals have formed the basis of discussion of the Maritime Committee. Both these sets of proposals have been made public, and the points of issue to which they have given rise have been chiefly the difficulty of the right of searching suspected vessels for slaves which France still hesitates to concede in the case of vessels sailing under her flag, and the difficulty of agreeing upon a really effective international measure for the restriction of the sale of guns and gunpowder which are known to be largely used for the hunting of human game. France had given no definite assurance with regard to the first question when the Conference separated for its Christmas adjournment, and the efficiency of the repressive measures which can be taken by sea is still to a great extent in her hands. It is believed, however, that she recognizes this responsibility, and will make some serious attempt to meet it. On the question of arms it was thought, before the Conference separated, that a fairly strong and practical, though moderate, measure might be counted on.

So far this is good. But in attacking slavery the Conference carries out only one half of its mission. Slavery is not a fault which can be charged to the account of Western civilization. It is the bar sinister of the Oriental escutcheon. But in the encounter between two civilizations, of which the continent of Africa is evidently to be the battlefield, we cannot forget that our own shield bears a mark which is no less ignominious. What slavery is to Islam, drink is to Christianity. If we are to attack our neighbours' sins let us also cure our own. It is understood that a measure for the repression of the liquor traffic has been prepared, and will be presented for the consideration of the Conference shortly after its reassembling. In England feeling on the subject has steadily grown of late years, and we begin to recognize that interest as well as duty makes some action imperative. Africa, as it lies before us now, is a continent rich in mineral and agricultural wealth. The tropical climate of a great portion renders it unfit for European labour, but it is peopled by hardy and industrious races who under our leading will develop it. To destroy this working power is a policy as suicidal to the future prosperity of the continent as to destroy its diamond and gold fields. And yet this is what Europe does when it pours in through every seaport millions of gallons yearly of spirits, of which the vileness may be imagined when it is realized that they are sold at a price equivalent to 6*d.* a bottle. The best of the native chiefs, from whom we hear nothing about slavery, are crying out for help to put down the liquor traffic. If they could be polled for the message which the interior of Africa desires to send to the Conference it would probably be couched in some such words as those of Maliki, Emir of one of the Niger territories: "What I have to "say is not a long matter. It is about rum. Rum, rum, rum, it "has ruined my country; it has ruined my people; it has made "my people become mad."

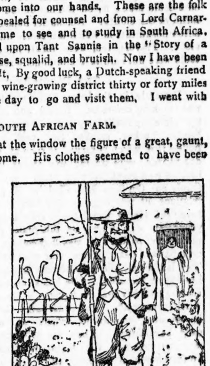
THE AFRIKANDER AT HOME.

(From our Special Correspondent in South Africa.)

"Before I came out here," a young Englishwoman told me the other day, "I had a sort of idea that the Boers in the Transvaal were black people—savages, you know, I had, really." This lady is the wife of a high official of the Transvaal. Many of us in England have had scarcely less distorted ideas of those other Boers, the Dutch farmers, who are the ruling class in Cape Colony, our own fellow-subjects. Perhaps it is because we understood them so little that not long ago, when we were trying to crush their cousins in the Transvaal (the "black people" of my young lady), these Afrikanders, as they took to calling themselves, showed signs of objecting to English rule. That is the "Dutch Question," of which more anon. Let us first get some clear idea of these same Dutch. "Boer," of course, is just our "boor," only that, like "churl," the old English word has come down in the world. "Boor" once meant, and "Boer" now means, simply a "farmer"—one who is Dutch, as we use it, or rather Afrikander—the bulk of the people in this colony that has come into our hands. These are the folk whom every authority to whom I appealed for counsel and from Lord Carnarvon to Mr. Froude, straitly charged me to see and to study in South Africa. Hitherto, my ideas had been formed upon Tant Sannie in the "Story of a South African Farm"—a figure coarse, squalid, and brutish. Now I have been to see for myself. I give you the result. By good luck, a Dutch-speaking friend here, who has friends on farms in a wine-growing district thirty or forty miles from Cape Town, was proposing one day to go and visit them. I went with him.

A Visit to a South African Farm.

As the train drew in, there rose at the window the figure of a great, gaunt, grizzled, uncouth man, smiling welcome. His clothes seemed to have been gathered anywhere, and thrown on anyhow. His neck was not caparisoned as necks are wont to be in Bond-street, or even in less metropolitan regions. He wore a "shocking bad hat" of soft, weatherbeaten felt. His general appearance would in England have stamped him as a respectable farm labourer. "This is one of the men," said I to myself; "he has been sent down to drive us to the farm." I found it was our host. A "Cape cart" was in waiting—a handy type of vehicle, between the dog-cart and the jaunting-car, with a hood against the sun. Our host—Uncle Dan he shall here be named—took the reins of untanned hide, and soon we were jolting along behind the pair of active mules through the open country.



"UNCLE DAN."

The general character of the land around us was flat and sandy, relieved by long, low ranges of rocky sierras. These mountain chains are the salvation of the landscape. Their craggy outlines are carved into a thousand abrupt and striking forms; their heads are constantly haunted by low-lying clouds of vapour, which the contending sun and wind draw together and next moment disperse; their sides are hollowed into ravines and "kloofs," and painted by the clear distance into changing hues of blue and purple. All round on the "veldt" the parched sandy ground, covered with spreading plants like the "Hottentot fig," and the plentiful dwarf bush, some varieties of which are nibbled by sheep, seem dry and arid. It is hard to conceive that every inch of it is loaded below with vegetable life, ready to spring in the first cool of winter into a wealth of verdant grasses, illuminated with the splendid hot-house flowers which here spring wild at every corner.

Uncle Dan and his Broad Acres.

Some miles of raw, sandy, and stony lane, with hops and jumps that attest the strength of the vehicle, bring us to the low, white farm buildings nestling in a welcome grove. Here are oaks, acacias, gum trees, almonds

OUR KITH AND KIN.

When Lord Hopetoun boasted to the Melbourne reporters of the excellence of his health, he was a little too previous, for, as luck would have it, his Excellency collapsed at his first levée. True, the ordeal was a very trying one. To have to stand in gilded State on one of the hottest of Australian midsummer days, and shake hands with 4,000 of her Majesty's loyal Antipodean subjects, is a function from which the most robust and obliging of Viceroys might not unnaturally shrink. Lord Hopetoun got through the first thousand all right; then he was overcome by faintness, and had to occupy a chair for the remainder of the ceremony. Owing to the new Governor's indisposition, the presentation of a pile of addresses of welcome had to be postponed, and several engagements were cancelled by medical orders.

* * * * * *

Cardinal Moran, Archbishop of Sydney, never goes to concerts, but he purchased twenty-five guinea tickets for Mr. Santley's benefit, and distributed them amongst the members of his cathedral choir. The Cardinal is reported to have withdrawn a prohibition he recently issued against dancing at entertainments organized for the support of Catholic charities. Unlike Cardinal Manning, he allows ladies to sing in church choirs.

* * * * * *

Mr. Justice Hood, a newly-appointed Victorian judge, has a badly-broken nose. When a young barrister he was attacked one night by a gang of "larrikins"—young Melbourne roughs—one of whom brought a "sling-shot"—a stone tied in a handkerchief—down with tremendous force right on the bridge of his nose, doing irreparable damage to that prominent organ. Now the whirligig of time has brought its revenge, and any larrikins who are convicted in the court of Mr. Justice Hood need expect no mercy.

* * * * * *

Sir Harry Atkinson, Premier of New Zealand, is suffering from great nervous prostration, and has been ordered by the doctors to Hobart, where he is to enjoy complete rest for a prolonged period.

* * * * * *

A number of old Australian gold-diggers have gone to try their luck in South Africa, and one of them, Mr. H. Spencer Harrison, has sent back a warning against any further exodus in that direction. Writing from Johannisberg, he says half the mines exist on paper only, and not one mine is crushing an ounce of gold to the ton. Black labour is so cheap that whites have no chance. Three thousand men are out of work, he adds, and food is only procurable at famine prices.

* * * * * *

A heroic statue of Tom Moore was unveiled at Ballarat on December 3, in the presence of an immense crowd. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart., M.P., delivered the oration. Alluding to the fact that not Irishmen alone, but Englishmen, Scotchmen, Welshmen, and Australians as well, had contributed to the statue fund, he said he regarded such a happy unanimity of sentiment as an index of the present and a bright omen of the future unity of these races on Australian soil.

* * * * * *

At the banquet that followed the unveiling of the Moore statue, Mr. P. McPherson, M.P., announced, amidst great cheering, his intention to bear the whole cost of erecting a statue of Adam Lindsay Gordon, the Australian poet, on a site near those of Moore and Burns in Sturt-street, Ballarat.

* * * * * *

That is a terrible story coming from North Queensland about a man who was lost in the bush. He used up all his water, and then dropped his "billy" in the agony of this thirst. By and bye, fortunately, he came to a waterhole, where he slaked his thirst and found the road again. He had still some thirty miles to go, however, and he had nothing whatever to carry water in. Of course it would have been madness to attempt to travel thirty miles on foot under a North Queensland sun without any water, so his ready invention came to his aid. He had been horrified a short distance back by the skeleton of a man, who had evidently been dead several years. He went back and got the skull, plugged up the eyeholes with clay, and filled it with water. He then tramped that thirty miles on the water contained in the skull! Can any novelist imagine a more ghastly and frightful idea than this, for which we can vouch.

* * * * * *

People in New South Wales are beginning to growl at the new postage stamps with the advertisements on the back. It was thought that all objectionable consequences would be obviated by printing the advertisement before applying the gum, but the scheme has not been a success, and a very nasty taste of printers ink lingers on the tongue after a letter has been posted in Sydney.

quinces covered with fruit, and so forth. On the stoep—that terraced verandah which is the unfailing appendage of a Dutch house—the good wife stands to welcome us. I look for Tant Sannie, and, to be sure, here is a lady of the most generous proportions, whose hands, whose limbs, whose body, whose spreading smile, and, as I presently find, whose kind and hospitable heart, are all on the same astonishing scale of largeness. The house into which Aunt —— welcomes you is a typical old Dutch homestead. Glancing up at the quaintly shaped gable, I see from the old lettering in the wall that it has stood here for a century and a half. Father, grandfather, and forbear, the people of my hostess, have lived here all that time, the huge territory of the original farm being portioned and portioned out as successive children married and settled down to till the soil. One such offshoot dwells on the neighbouring farm, which can be seen some miles away; but the ancestral estate still stretches all round almost as far as can be seen. I began to understand that, however rough-looking at first sight, a man whose patrimony embraces a freehold of more acres than many an English duke can boast, and who is every bit as proud of his genealogical tree, scrawled on the fly-leaf of his clasped Bible, is rather squire or laird than what we call farmer; and may be expected to combine, with more than the homely, unscholarly simplicity of the one class, perhaps scarcely less than the pride, the rooted prejudice, and independence of the other.



GABLE OF DUTCH FARMHOUSE
(Paarl district).

THE MANNERS OF THE "BOORS."

Within doors, if I looked for anything of the stertorous roughness of a Farmer Sandford, the bluff boorishness, however honestly meant, of the Yorkshire yeoman, or any other English type which sprang to mind as parallel, I was agreeably disappointed. The urbane, kindly manners, the plain, intelligent speech of my entertainers, in five minutes obliterated from my mind the visionary forms of Tant Sannie and the farm labourer. Instead I saw a worthy pair of country gentlefolk, grave and courteous without ceremony, minded to make the stranger feel at home, and with the rare *savoir faire* which does so. Their English was racy of a foreign contact, but well chosen and expressive. Lapses into the more familiar Dutch, even among themselves, were quickly repressed. The same natural delicacy and consideration for the stranger appeared in everything. When in the yard we were all trying to manipulate the whip of the country, with its puzzling lash about twenty feet long, and failing ridiculously, did Uncle Dan, who with ease could flick a fly off the ear of the leading ox in the team, stand by and laugh at our efforts? No, he set himself to remind each of us of the various accomplishments at which the tables would be turned, and he the laughing-stock. Prayers, too, were tacitly foregone that evening because the good souls were not sure of the stranger's religion.

THE DUTCH-ENGLISH AT DINNER.

Presently, in the large hall on which the door opened the midday meal was smoking before us. Before and after four red Gargantuan fingers came up before our host's face, and a Dutch grace was reverently muttered to bowed heads. Turkey, smoked beef, and half a dozen vegetables, besides the boiled rice which is served as such at every Cape table from the Premier's downwards, were among the dishes loading the long board. It was gay besides with roses and with fruit. We are a large party; for the strapping family on the farm is swelled by a posse of nephews and nieces—poor relations of two degrees who had been left orphans. That is their way here; the kindly Dutch blood runs a great deal stronger than water. The youngsters wax mighty on this plain, good, plentiful fare. The staple jam puzzled my palate. It was *mos-komfyt*, I found, made with fresh grape-juice on a basis of pear, quince, and what not. 'Mos' is, of course, our 'must.' This is the best and wholesomest jam in the world. The Dutch housewife is like Dame Primrose. She has scant book-learning, but has no equal at preserves, and her brandy liqueur is the praise of the county—or rather the "field-cornetcy." Yet this large lady, with her cheeses and *komfyts*, is devoted to music, starts at a false note, and not long ago sang beautifully. They are solid people, but they like their joke as well as we, and the laugh is ready against themselves. "You have no fat women in England, eh?" says my hostess. "If you have, they are small made; not like us; we are coarse, you see, and big. As I tell Flip there—he will grow up like his mother, all body and no brains!" But I cap that with a rhyme of my own county in England:—

Derbyshire born and Derbyshire bred,
Strong i' the arm and thick i' the head.

DUTCH AND ENGLISH.

Except that it had no fireplace, the hall we sat in, with the tall old English clock in the corner, might have been the kitchen of an English farm, and the sitting-room adjoining an English parlour. There was the stiff grandeur, the antimacassars, the devotional books, the genteel oppressiveness which belong to the English prototype. Outside, too, not everything was strange. But the ostriches, the herds of mules and goats, the waggon, eighteen feet long, about to start for market with an eight-in-hand team, the barn full of great wine vats of twelve feet diameter, and the black fellows all about the large, untidy yard—these were strange and African. Uncle Dan twitched a passing Hottentot by the sleeve, and got the grinning fellow to doff his cap and show us the queer tufts of blacking-brush that stand for hair on the Hottentot head. The man was carrying a gourd. I was curious to examine it; it was full of wine. We fell to the "Native Question" with that, and the Liquor Commission, and much shrewd sense, not without its due salt of prejudice, appeared in my good host's discourse. Loudly did he bewail the difficulty of making "the colour" stick to work. This man had been with him fifteen years; a good fellow, I gathered, and to be trusted; most of them not—not even to go to town with a waggon; they would get drunk and trump up a story. The truth was not in them. Had they votes? Some of them had, and would ask the master how to vote. He of course told them, after his lights, and then let them alone. Then we talked of Dutch and English. In the Dutch house at Cape Town I had noticed a picture of the late King of Holland—a belated memento of a buried phase of feeling. Here the walls were hung with a *Graphic* portrait of the Queen and a view of the Jubilee service in the Abbey; the pictures startled me at the first blush, scarcely less than Æneas and his shipmates were startled by the Trojan frescoes in the halls of Carthage. No, Uncle Dan wanted no better government than the Queen's. His people were safe, and free, and prosperous under the Queen. What more did they want? Only they must not be bothered with red tape. Yes, there was a time——but there were mistakes, and that was past.

THE BACKBONE OF THE COLONY.

Our good hosts would not hear of the invaders hurrying away, so I slept that night in a corner of an Afrikander's farm. As I turned into the small, clean, snowy bed, I thought over this new kind of fellow-citizen that I had come to know. I do not say that Uncle Dan was not a favourable specimen—a man more than the common shrewd and intelligent, as well as honest. He could laugh, for instance, at the Dutch farmers of the eastern province for their blind resistance to the Scab Act, a necessary measure which they fancy will ruin them in sheep-wash in the vain attempt to cure what they regard as a visitation of God. But he had the prejudices of his class all the same, and spoke them out. He was dead against the Excise, for instance, deemed it a blow aimed at the farmers, and cried that they were the backbone of the country. He was wrong about the Excise, but he was right about the farmers, as Sir Gordon Sprigg declared when I told him of the conversation. They are, as yet, the backbone of the colony. I drove to other farms, I saw other farmers. One might be of more gigantic mould, another of less; this one had pomegranates in bloom at his door, that one gardenias and roses. But the type was the same; and it is one of whose intermixture in our national manhood we may be glad. Farewell, Uncle Dan! You and I, most likely, will never meet again. But to you and to your sturdy race henceforth I can never feel a stranger. Now, at last, my fellow countrymen at home are beginning to understand you; and, for my part, I will tell them that I never want to see in rougher coat or homelier fashion a better gentleman.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The centenary of Howard, the philanthropist, reminds us that the 20th of January is one of the Red Letter days in the Calendar of Humanity. It is the custom to assume that there is no need for a Howard to-day, except in the outlying provinces of the Russian Empire. But if one may judge by the recorded utterances of Irish members, and other articulate persons who have had practical experience of the actualities of prison administration, this assumption has no justification in fact. Our prison system lacks variety of punishment. It is a Procrustean bed to which all convicted persons, of infinitely varying degrees of criminality, are impartially committed. Our prisons instead of being reformatory are often merely punitive and demoralizing, and our scale of punishments simply barbarous in their rude simplicity. We have no sentence between two years' hard labour and five years' penal servitude, and whether it is five years or two depends chiefly upon the state of a judge's digestion.

The best piece of news from Lisbon this morning is that Captain Neves Ferreira, the Governor of Mozambique, has resigned his post. This is the official who is probably responsible for most of the imbroglio, and who, at the very time when his superiors at Lisbon were promising to yield to Lord Salisbury's demand, was declaring at Mozambique that Portugal would proceed forthwith to administer the whole of the Shiré region. The resignation of this "prancing pro-consul" is a sign, let us hope, that Portugal means to keep her extremities under control, and that Mozambique is to be made to keep time with Lisbon.

The most interesting thing in the new *Quarterly's* forecast of the Coming Session is the speculation which it contains as to the possible leadership of Mr. Labouchere. Hitherto, we are told, people have taken Mr. Labouchere at his own valuation as a politician *pour rire*. If, as is possible, they continue to take him at his own valuation, "in the present disorganized condition of the Liberal party he may yet be accepted as a leader on his own account."

He is more useful in the general work of Parliament than Mr. Morley, and he is at least as much respected as Sir W. Harcourt. . . . He has not carried his sword from one side to the other, nor, to do him justice, has he ever acted as one of the recognised mercenaries of politics.

Mr. Labouchere has great gifts, but before he can get men to believe in him he must first show them that he believes in himself. And before he can be accepted as a possible leader even of the Radicals, he must rid himself of that acrid unbelief in the destinies of Greater Britain which at present causes his activity to be so mischievous to the interests of the cause he has at heart.

The suspension of the Chelsea Savings Bank is another reminder of the need for reform in the method of managing these institutions. Everything appears to go on smoothly until one day a secretary or treasurer disappears, or by chance something wrong is detected, and then it is found that there are serious defalcations and that a system of fraud has been going on for years. The trustees and managers, placing implicit faith in their officers, make their control merely nominal, and habitually disregard the checks which both Parliament and business habits prescribe. The Select Committee which reported last session were of opinion that, if the provisions of the Act of 1863 are fully, carefully, and accurately carried out, there would be little danger of any loss through negligence or fraud. If trustees or managers cannot give their continuous attendance it is surely incumbent upon them to see that the audit is full, effective, and independent, to secure which it is necessary to pay more than the insignificant amounts that usually appear in the balance sheets.

With the Government security offered by the Post Office Savings Banks within their reach, it may seem surprising that the working classes should continue to deposit their savings in these voluntary institutions, which so frequently betray their confidence, but the Select Committee found that in some large towns there is a marked preference for those banks over the post office banks. The rules are less rigid, the depositors have less trouble in withdrawing their money, and there is greater secrecy, many people not caring to have letters addressed to them by the central office, disclosing the fact that there is a deposit standing in their names. The reasons may not be very cogent, but they are sufficient to maintain the popularity of these banks. If, however, they are not to be swept away, they must afford a reasonable security to the depositors.

The movement for acquiring Beethoven's birthplace in Bonn, and converting it into a Beethovenæum, will no doubt command ample sympathy in this country, and Sir George Grove should be able to forward a handsome sum to the committee after the proposed concert in March. But has the committee decided which of Beethoven's birthplaces it intends to acquire? At least two houses in Bonn proclaim themselves, in marble and gold, the cradle of the great tone-poet. Now, as Charles Lamb puts it, "we cannot fall into such a gross error in physics as to conceive that a gentleman may be born in two places, from which all ancient and modern testimony is alike abhorrent." Is the committee prepared to vouch for the genuineness of either of the contending localities?

At the time of the dock strike a labourer asked a clergyman in the North of England why the Anglican clergy left any mediation between masters and men to Cardinal Manning. The parson was posed; but non-intervention would seem preferable to the cold and unsympathetic address delivered yesterday afternoon at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, by the Archdeacon of London, who, dealing with "strikes," spoke of the "effusive, soft-hearted, sentimental persons who led people to stern warfare by their lavish contributions." He said, indeed, that no Christian sympathy was too great for those in trouble; but he added immediately that the truest kindness was "to say in the stern wise spirit of the Baptist, Be content with your wages." The Archdeacon might have pointed out the social and moral evils of strikes much more effectually if he had dwelt on the duties of large employers of labour and condemned their faults as well as those of their workmen. As it is he seems to regard the matter very much as one of police, for he said, "The dock strike succeeded because the police did not intervene; the gas strike failed because the police did their duty."

"The Revolt of Man" against the threatened domination of woman at least in one of the professions, has begun in Republican Basel. The medical students of the University convoked a meeting to debate the question of the admission of female students to the study of medicine. About sixty Swiss Bob Sawyers attended, and they unanimously voted for petitioning the Rector and Senate against opening the lectures to ladies. The speakers protested that they were neither moved by jealousy nor by defect of gallantry, but by the fervent patriotism and love for fairness. It was stated that in the University of Bern, during the last semester, there were forty-eight female students of medicine, but only one of these ladies was a Switzer. The other forty-seven were all foreigners, and no less than forty-three of the number were Russians. Another speaker observed that the "competition" between the male and female students was unequal, because the former were compelled to absent themselves from their studies for about two months in the year to fulfil their military duties; whereas the latter, not being obliged to bear arms for the Fatherland, were free to devote the whole of their time to professional studies. "Equal rights imply equal obligations," it was said, though it was not added, "if we permit them to be physicians, we demand that they shall also be amazons." Whether the petition was a joke or not, it was not only signed by all the medical students, but by nineteen students of other faculties.

Queenstown (writes a correspondent) is going to lose one of its most attractive features. The old *Revenge*, which has been the guardship here through the administration of a whole series of forgotten admirals and captains, is to be carried off at last, and a well-equipped ironclad to be moored at the old anchorage. No doubt the port will be better defended; and if the Spanish fleet should come in sight it will be some comfort to the inhabitants of the city on the Lee to know that Queenstown has a warship that is at least seaworthy. But a guardship for Cork Harbour is really more ornamental than useful. It is a place of residence more than a defence. The forts at the entrance are supplied with artillery that could pound the whole Armada to splinters; and even if a warship ran that pair of very formidable gauntlets, the gunners of Spike would have then to be met and reckoned with. For ornamental purposes the *Revenge* was the right vessel in the right place. It was eminently ornamental. It was roomy and commodious. It had a fine air of prescription about it. There was plenty of space to swing a cat in its cabins, and it really afforded very delightful seaside lodgings to its officers and men. We shall have the *Triumph* here shortly, and then will know the difference between iron and wood. It is some satisfaction to learn that our old friend is destined for a berth where she will be both useful and ornamental. She is to replace the *Cumberland* in the Clyde, and our future Nelsons are to learn their trade on a ship that Nelson himself might have commanded.

FOR SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE.

WE have much pleasure in publishing the following letters which have reached us this morning on the subject of Sister Rose Gertrude's mission to the Lepers. The amount which we now have in hand towards the purchase of a piano for her is £11 15s.:—

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—I am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for your letter of the 17th inst., with a copy of the *Pall Mall Gazette* of that date, and in reply to express his hope that you may be successful in obtaining the means to enable you to procure Miss Fowler a piano and such other things as she may require. His Royal Highness is glad to learn from Mrs. Morison, her aunt, that Miss Fowler has left England on her noble and self-sacrificing mission in good heart and in a confident spirit.—I remain, yours faithfully,

Marlborough House, Pall-mall, Jan. 19. FRANCIS KNOLLYS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in adding my contribution (one guinea) towards the piano fund, and trust that now the fact has been so praiseworthily made known to the public through your columns, many days will not elapse before we hear that the necessary amount has been raised, and the piano actually *en route*. However, I feel sure that one and all of us will wish "Sister Rose Gertrude" God speed!—Yours &c.

Hampstead, Jan. 18. A PHYSICIAN (Protestant).

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I enclose 5*s.* towards the fund for purchasing the piano which is wanted by Sister Rose Gertrude for use among the lepers at Molokai. Should the amount you receive not be sufficient for the purpose, could it not be used to supplement the savings from her salary, which Sister Rose Gertrude proposes to devote to this purpose? In this way she will be able to have the piano quicker than she otherwise could.—Yours, &c., NEMO.

January 19.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Your article on, and interview with, Sister Gertrude should be an inspiration to everybody. If you are raising funds for a piano, here with a mite. Otherwise apply the half-crown as you think best.—Yours, faithfully, SIDNEY J. THOMSON,

January 17.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I enclose a small cheque towards the piano which the "Heroine of the Hour" (only?) proposes getting for the Hawaian lepers. If she does not get enough, or gets more than enough, to buy the piano, please send her the money for any purpose she thinks fit. We desire to remain anonymous.—Yours faithfully, A, and M. W.

January 19,

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in sending £1 towards the sum needed to purchase a piano for Miss Fowler, in the hope that you will raise a subscription, and remain, yours faithfully,

186, *The Grove, W., Jan.* 18. IDA J. LEMON.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Although I am what might be called a strong man, it was with tears I read your article last night on the noble heroism of the solitary girl who is going out to the leper convent, and who is performing one of those noble deeds—

That pierce the night like stars,
And with their mild persistence urge man's search
To vaster issues.

What I wish to propose is that a subscription list should be started through your paper, and the amount sent out to this "sweetest" of sisters, and that this should be done every year, so that she may know she is not "blotted out from the book of remembrance in sweet, far-off England. Do not let us wait until all is over, and then write articles and sonnets, which will be of no avail. I enclose 2*s.* 6*d.* to start with, none the less readily sent because the amount is small.—Yours, &c., D. B. K.

Hampstead, Jan. 18.

FIDES VICTRIX.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1890.

Sister Rose Gertrude sails into the southern seas,
And Winter, dealing death around him, yet decrees
For her saluting sunlight and a kindly breeze.

Lightly she speeds to where amid the sapphire wave
The Dragon-isle awaits her she is bold to brave,
Looking behind the dragons on to Damien's grave.

Why does she smile so passing to her dreadful guest?
Why do we wise ones shudder, pitying protest?
Faith, the sword that flashes—or the scabbard Wisdom—which is best?

BENEDICTUS.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE for, forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1*s.* 6*d.*; four weeks, 3*s.* SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded for 6*s.* 6*d.* per annum. Address, The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street Strand, W.C.

"MARJORIE."

THE NEW OPERA AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

"PAUL JONES" having run his prosperous course of piracy, the directors of the Carl Rosa Light Opera Company have elected to replace that buccaneering young gentleman with a medieval maiden yclept "Marjorie," whose regular début was made at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Saturday night under circumstances which augured well for her longevity. The new opera, which is the result of the collaboration of Messrs. Lewis Clifton, Joseph Dilley, and Walter Slaughter, was originally presented at a matinée with some degree of completeness; but both "book" and music have undergone considerable revision since then, under the careful superintendence of Mr. Augustus Harris. The dialogue has been judiciously "cut," the story has been structurally improved in several important respects, and the composer has strengthened his score by the addition of two or three numbers which promise to be among the most popular in the piece. In short, "Marjorie," with its graceful music, its strong cast, and its charmingly picturesque surroundings, should prove very much to the taste of that section of playgoers who prefer a light operatic entertainment to the more solid attractions of melodrama and modern realism. In this class of production it is a mere truism to say that the libretto is rarely at its best at the initial performance, and it certainly cannot be placed upon record that "Marjorie" presented on Saturday night the exceptional spectacle of an immaculate "book" free from blot or blemish. The foundation, however, is there; and it will be strange, indeed, if the Prince of Wales' company do not see their way to imparting the necessary additional briskness and humour which familiarity with the piece should bring in its train. Mr. Harry Monkhouse—most genial of comedians—has an excellent part in embryo, but it requires development; Mr. Albert James should be seen a little more often; while Mr. Henry Ashley, in a somewhat unconventional character, also might be afforded a few more opportunities of displaying his comic powers. All these matters—under the eagle eye of Mr. Augustus Harris—will doubtless be adjusted in a few days, and then there will be no reason whatever why "Marjorie" should not run as long and as profitably as her predecessor did.



MISS AGNES HUNTINGTON.



MDME. AMADI.

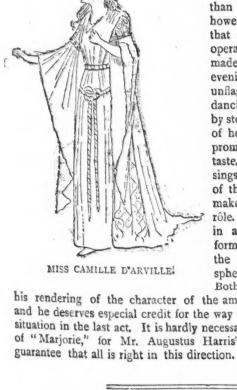


MISS BROUGHTON.

The story of the new opera is simple enough in outline. Our heroine—the daughter of an impoverished knight—is sought in marriage by no less than three suitors—the Earl of Chestermere, Gosric—an elderly farmer—and his son Wilfred. The young lady, naturally enough, prefers Wilfred, who, from a worldly point of view, is the least eligible of the three; and her fidelity to her lover is the central theme upon which a fairly well-devised series of incidents is grafted. The nature of the imbroglio, which occupies almost the whole of the second act, may be imagined when it is stated that the Earl is married unwittingly to Marjorie's pretty maid, Cicely, who changes dresses with her mistress. Of course, his lordship is not best pleased when he discovers this deception. However, after much plotting and counter-plotting, matters are set straight, the lovers are united, and all ends happily.

Mr. Slaughter's music deserves on the whole the most hearty commendation. It is never wanting in melody and at the same time is characterized by many sound artistic qualities which are not always to be detected in the scores of comic opera composers. Many passages appropriately old English in flavour will be noticed in "Marjorie," but Mr. Slaughter has relied for the most part upon a straightforward modern treatment of his themes, which are never dull or trivial. One may instance as particularly favourable specimens of his style the graceful opening chorus; the bright little trio, "King of the Rout;" the Earl's drinking song; the charming duet, "Whisper softly;" the martial finale to the second act; the delightful Spinning Chorus, and the valse motive which brings the opera to a close. The two duets in the courtyard scene, "Pit-a-pat" and "My Pretty Maid," are remarkably effective, and both received the honour of an encore on Saturday night. More than a word should be said in praise of Mr. Slaughter's orchestration, which is invariably judiciously conceived and delicately coloured.

Miss Agnes Huntington did not appear to much advantage as the hero of the new opera. Her voice seems terribly worn and uneven, and she sings—so far as the words are concerned—more unintelligibly than ever. Her stage-presence, however, is unexceptionable, and that is no small matter in comic opera. Miss Phyllis Broughton made, perhaps, the success of the evening in the part of Cicely, her unflagging vivacity and graceful dancing quite taking her audience by storm. At the same time some of her references to "breach of promise" topics are in doubtful taste. Miss Camille D'Arville both sings and acts well as the heroine of the piece, and Mdme. Amadi makes the most of a rather slender rôle. Mr. C. Hayden Coffin has in a measure regained his old form now that he has deserted the possibly uncongenial atmosphere of the Lyric Theatre. Both vocally and histrionically his rendering of the character of the amorous Earl is distinctly good, and he deserves especial credit for the way in which he faced an awkward situation in the last act. It is hardly necessary to refer to the *mise en scène* of "Marjorie," for Mr. Augustus Harris's name will be a sufficient guarantee that all is right in this direction.



MISS CAMILLE D'ARVILLE.

"THE PENINSULA CAMPAIGN."

"The Peninsula Campaign," by Sir W. F. Napier (Bickers and Son), is an abridgment of the longer work, and is naturally rendered more readable by the omission of statistics and technical observations, but at the best it is a very matter-of-fact, uninspiring narrative, and surely an insatiable appetite for campaigns would be needed to induce any one to plod through its dreary pages

WILKIE COLLINS ABOUT CHARLES DICKENS.

(FROM A MARKED COPY OF FORSTER'S "DICKENS.")

THERE was an idea, but it turned out a forlorn hope, that Wilkie Collins would have written a book about Dickens. The materials were his own. His very close relations with Dickens gave him opportunities that came to no other man, and he could have told the story well. This cannot be doubted if a look is taken at the pencil and pen memoranda that are to be found in his copy of Forster's "Life"—the three-volume edition of 1872—which will be sold on Monday. His estimates of some of Dickens's stories are terse, direct, and vigorous. The first is on the first page. It is an emendation. "Charles Dickens, the most popular novelist of the century," says Forster. Wilkie Collins qualifies this statement by adding the words "after Walter Scott." At page 125, vol. i., discussing "Oliver Twist," Mr. Forster remarks, "Here was the interest of a story simply but well constructed." "Nonsense," writes Wilkie Collins, "the one defect in that wonderful book is the helplessly bad construction of the story. The character of 'Nancy' is the finest thing he ever did. He never afterwards saw all sides of a woman's character—saw all round her. That the same man who could create 'Nancy' created the second Mrs. Dombey is the most incomprehensible anomaly that I know of in literature." [Dickens himself—the brackets are mine—said of Nancy's story: "It is true."]

THE PLOT OF "BARNABY RUDGE."

The next note will be found on page 217, and relates to "Barnaby Rudge." Dickens, it appears, had a very original idea for working out the plot differently from the way in which it now stands. But he was persuaded out of it by Forster, who thought it weak? Concerning this Wilkie Collins writes, "Where is the unsoundness of it. I call it a fine idea. New, powerful, highly dramatic, and well within the limits of truth to nature. It would have greatly improved the weakest book that Dickens ever wrote."

"MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT" AND "DOMBEY AND SON."

In volume ii., page 21, the words "waterfall at 'St. Wighton'" are made to read "St. Nighton," and on page 151 that the favourite of Napoleon was not "Mdme. St. George," but "Mdlle. Georges." At page 372 is the following remark by Mr. Wilkie Collins, "Here and there I hope to add a few notes to the Biography." At page 417 Dickens says, "'Chuzzlewit,' with its small sale, sent me up. 'Dombey's' large sale has tumbled me down." In answer to which Mr. Wilkie Collins argues: "That 'Chuzzlewit' (in some respects the finest novel he ever wrote) delighted his readers, and so led to a large sale of the next book, 'Dombey,' I don't doubt. But the latter half of 'Dombey' no intelligent person can have read without astonishment at the badness of it, and the disappointment that followed lowered the sale of the next book, 'Copperfield,' incomparably superior to 'Dombey' as it certainly is."

HAROLD SKIMPOLE.

The Leigh Hunt incident in regard to the character of Harold Skimpole in "Bleak House" is spoken of on page 7, vol. iii. Mr. Wilkie Collins, for the first time using ink for his notes—till now they have been written in pencil—makes this statement:—"At Dickens's own house, when Leigh Hunt was one of his guests at dinner on that occasion, Hunt directly charged Dickens with taking the character of Harold Skimpole from the character of Leigh Hunt, and protested strongly. I was not present, but Dickens told me what had happened."

BRITISH CLAPTRAP.

That Mr. Wilkie Collins was a realist creeps out in his remarks in a passage on page 349:—"There is scarcely a page of the thousands he has written which might not be put into the hand of a child," remarks Dickens's biographer. This raises Mr. Wilkie Collins's ire. He says:—"It is impossible to read such stuff as this without a word of protest. If it is true, which it is not, it would imply the condemnation of Dickens's books as works of art, it would declare him to be guilty of deliberately presenting to his readers a false reflection of human life. If this wretched English claptrap means anything it means that the novelist is forbidden to touch on the sexual relations which literally swarm about him, and influence the lives of millions of his fellow creatures [except] those relations are licensed by [the word marriage has been run through, and in its place is written] the ceremony called marriage. One expects this essentially immoral view of the functions of the novelist from a professor of claptrap like the late Bishop of Manchester. But that Forster should quote it with approval is a sad discovery indeed.

THE MELANCHOLY WORK OF A WORN-OUT BRAIN.

On page 428 Mr. Forster compares the description in "Edwin Drood" with the dialogue in "Oliver Twist." On which Mr. Wilkie Collins remarks: "He would have pointed out the contrast more fairly if he had compared dialogue with dialogue or description with description in both cases. A novelist knows what Forster did not know—that dialogue is more easily written than description. To my mind it was cruel to compare Dickens in the radiant prime of his genius with Dickens's last laboured effort, the melancholy work of a worn-out brain."

DICKENS AND FORSTER.

On page 442 there is a personal Note. Mr. Forster says: "Personal characteristics, unbroken continuity of kindly impulse." Mr. Wilkie Collins writes: "The 'kindly impulse' did unquestionably exist, but not in 'unbroken continuity.' More than once there were fierce quarrels between Dickens and Forster (sometimes at Forster's own table), which took place in my presence. Dickens's sense of what he owed to Forster's devotion—rightly and properly a strong sense—was often subjected to severe trial by Forster himself. The assertion (quite sincerely made) that no letters addressed by Dickens to other old friends revealed his character so frankly and completely as his letters to Forster, it is not necessary to contradict. Dickens's letters published by his sister-in-law and his eldest daughter may be left to settle that question."

FOR THE AUCTIONEER'S HAMMER.

This ends the Notes. But in the Appendix it may be seen that Mr. Wilkie Collins wrote the third chapter in *Household Words* Christmas Number, 1857, Charles Dickens writing the first and third chapters. It is also stated by Mr. Wilkie Collins that he wrote a portion of the Christmas number, 1860—"A Message from the Sea." This interesting volume that we have been describing is to be sold in Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's rooms on Monday. It is to be hoped that it will find a place in the Forster collection at the South Kensington Museum. Though the book is by far the most important item in the sale, there are other books among them that formed Mr. Wilkie Collins's library which have an interest. There are two books of newspaper cuttings—chiefly from the *Times*, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the *Echo*—that contain the groundwork for more than one unthought-out plot. The first is classified under the headings "Our civilization," "Hints for scenes and incidents," and "Hints for character." Then there is the boy's old story-book—Ritson's "Robin Hood," in which, boy-like, he has written his name more than once and embellished the title-page with lake and French blue from his paint-box, at the age of eight years. Then there is the book—Southey's "Essays"—that came to him as the first prize at the Maida-hill Academy, Christmas 1835. The library is rich in annals of crime—both English and French—handy writing materials to the sensational novelist. And, above all, there is a set of "The Library Edition" of Dickens's works from the author, with this letter, dated from Tavistock House:—

Tenth November, 1859.

To Wilkie Collins.

This set of the Library Edition of my books, with affectionate regard. In remembrance of "The Lighthouse," the "Frozen Deep," and much more.

CHARLES DICKENS.

TO-DAYS NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

BLACK, WILLIAM. "The New Prince Fortunatus." (Sampson Low.) [A novel in three volumes.]

CUNNINGHAM, W., D.D. "The Growth of English Industry and Commerce during the Early and Middle Ages." (Cambridge University Press.) [Pp. 620.]

WALTERS, JOHN CUMING. "In Tennyson Land. Being a brief account of the home and early surroundings of the Poet Laureate, and an attempt to identify the scene and trace the influences of Lincolnshire in his works." With twelve plates. (George Redway.)

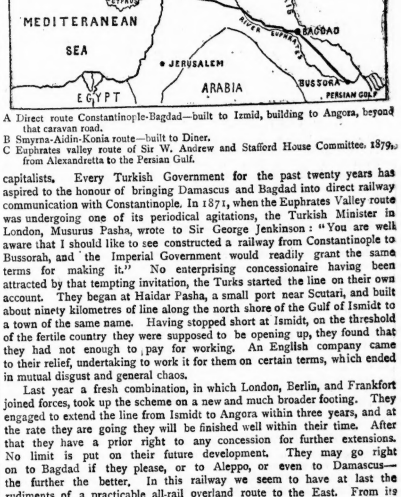
CONSTANTINOPLE TO BAGDAD BY RAIL.

THE European railway system is complete from the English Channel to the Bosphorus. It is possible, we believe, to travel in a through carriage from Calais to Constantinople. Certainly the Orient Express runs several times a week from Paris to Stamboul, furnishing its patrons with all the luxuries of sleeping-cars and dinners *à la carte*. It has also reduced to a minimum the plague of passports and Custom-houses. When people get to Constantinople they find that the world does not end there. Across the Bosphorus there is an old, old continent, in many respects still young and fresh. To the traveller it is younger than America, for he has seen much less of it. But to the railway engineer it has a higher interest still. To him it is almost virgin soil, with infinite capabilities of development. Asia Minor, lying within touch of Europe, and more than half as large, is a world of itself for the railway engineer to conquer; and of late he has set to work on it with a will. The Sultan has in the past two years granted more railway concessions in Asia Minor than in any other part of his dominions. The most conservative Turk of the old school favours the opening up of the Asiatic provinces, while strenuously opposing a similar policy in Europe. He reasons with himself that railways to Constantinople from the West only bring troublesome foreigners, while railways from the East would enable the faithful to rally to the support of Islam.

With the Turk himself favourable to railways in Asia Minor, capitalists and engineers eager to build them whenever they offer the slightest hope of good dividends, and large masses of industrious population waiting to take advantage of them, they are likely to come fast enough. Two reasons can be given for their rapid growth—one the large local traffic which awaits them, and the other that they lead direct to the Euphrates, which leads to the Persian Gulf, and from the Persian Gulf it is only a few days' sail to India. Magic phrase in English ears—a new road to India! There have been many overland routes projected, but this by the Euphrates Valley is the oldest and most historical of them all. Various attempts have been made to revive it; and if they did not come to much, it was because they were premature. While there were still great gaps in the iron highway from Vienna to Constantinople and Salonica, no one could realize the urgent necessity of connecting Constantinople with the Persian Gulf. But now that the European part of the route is in operation the Asiatic part begins to be thought of as a natural sequel. Sooner or later it will be built, on its commercial and financial merits. All the sooner seeing that, judged by modern standards of railway enterprise, it is not a formidable undertaking. Single systems exist in Mexico which would more than reach from the Bosphorus to Bagdad. The question is one of a few millions sterling—just what the British investor sometimes spends in a week on American breweries or the exploration of South Africa.

In Italy all roads lead to Rome. In Asia Minor all railways will ultimately lead to Bagdad and the Persian Gulf. They may start from the Bosphorus, the Hellespont, or the Levant, from Scutari, Smyrna, Alexandretta, or Antioch, but their ultimate destination is the vast plain of Mesopotamia, to which Europe owes so much more than it will can be able to repay, even when it can turn on hordes of Cook's tourists. Two railways have already started on the long and interesting journey into ancient Assyria. One is an English enterprise well known in the City as the Ottoman Railway (Smyrna-Aidin); at least, that was its orginal name, but it is fast outgrowing it, for in the past two years it has been extended far beyond Aidin. Its eastern terminus is now at Diner, 200 miles from the coast; and when it has consolidated its eastern acquisitions it will no doubt make a bold effort to cross the mountains to Konia, where it will strike the great caravan road from Constantinople to Syria and the Euphrates.

For direct steam traffic from England and for overland traffic from Salonica the Smyrna-Aidin line is to be one of the great Eastern routes of the future. As yet it is only a very prosperous and promising local road. Of greater immediate interest is the younger and more ambitious scheme which has lately been taken up by an Anglo-German group of



A Direct route Constantinople-Bagdad—built to Izmid, building to Angora, beyond that caravan road.
B Smyrna-Aidin-Konia route—built to Diner.
C Euphrates valley route of Sir W. Andrew and Stafford House Committee, 1879, from Alexandretta to the Persian Gulf.

capitalists. Every Turkish Government for the past twenty years has aspired to the honour of bringing Damascus and Bagdad into direct railway communication with Constantinople. In 1871, when the Euphrates Valley route was undergoing one of its periodical agitations, the Turkish Minister in London, Musurus Pasha, wrote to Sir George Jenkinson: "You are well aware that I should like to see constructed a railway from Constantinople to Bussorah, and the Imperial Government would readily grant the same terms for making it." No enterprising concessionaire having been attracted by that tempting invitation, the Turks started the line on their own account. They began at Haidar Pasha, a small port near Scutari, and built about ninety kilometres of line along the north shore of the Gulf of Ismidt to a town of the same name. Having stopped short at Ismidt, on the threshold of the fertile country they were supposed to be opening up, they found that they had not enough to pay for working. An English company came to their relief, undertaking to work it for them on certain terms, which ended in mutual disgust and general chaos.

Last year a fresh combination, in which London, Berlin, and Frankfort joined forces, took up the scheme on a new and much broader footing. They engaged to extend the line from Ismidt to Angora within three years, and at the rate they are going they will be finished well within their time. After that they have a prior right to any concession for further extensions. No limit is put on their future development. They may go right on to Bagdad if they please, or to Aleppo, or even to Damascus—the further the better. In this railway we seem to have at last the rudiments of a practicable all-rail overland route to the East. From its starting-point on the Bosphorus to Angora, its provisional terminus, is a distance of five hundred kilometres, or four hundred miles. From Angora to Bagdad is only another two thousand kilometres, or twelve hundred miles. Perhaps a third of the length is a hilly country on which railway building will be expensive, but the other two-thirds is as flat as a Texas prairie. A substantial single line with all necessary equipment is estimated to cost well within ten thousand pounds per mile; and even apart from the guarantees of the Porte it will yield good interest on such an outlay.

On the old line the guarantee is for ten thousand francs per kilometre of gross receipts, equal to £666 per mile per annum, and on the new it is to be half as much again. This is secured on the tithes of the vilayets through which the railway passes. But the railway itself will be the best guarantee for its owners. Like the Smyrna-Aidin, it ought in a few years to be earning much more than 10,000 or even 15,000 f. per kilometre. Colonel Burnaby, in his "On Horseback Through Asia Minor," followed the line of the new Angora railway, and frequently expressed his delight not only at the beauty but at the fertility of the country. Anatolia was then, and is in a higher degree now, the mainstay of the Turkish Empire. It may be an instinct of self-preservation that makes the Turks so anxious for its development.

Perdy's Pianos.—23 per cent. discount for cash, or 13s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month), on the three years' system. Illustrated lists free at CHAS. STILES and CO.'S, 42 SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

Treloar's Floor Rugs.

KURD RUGS, 6/6
DECCAN RUGS, 12/6
KOULAH RUGS,
at all prices.

CHEVIOT CARPETS, from 21s. SHETLAND CARPETS, all sizes.
PAISLEY CARPETS, all sizes.

TRELOAR and SONS,
68, 69, and 70, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

A CATALOGUE OF ALL THE BEST FLOOR COVERINGS POST FREE.

DRURY LANE.—THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—TWICE DAILY at 1.30 and 7.15, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence, the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself—Messrs. Nicholls, Leno, Lauri, jun., Griffiths Brothers, Conquest, jun., Leopold Brothers, Abbs, Payne (Clown), and Campbell; Misses Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Ænea, and Duggan. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The PREMIER THEATRE of London. Lessees, THE OPERA COMPANY (LIMITED). Twice daily at 1.30 and 7.15. Grand CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME entitled CINDERELLA. Written by RICHARD HENRY. The lyrics by CLEMENT SCOTT. Invented and produced by CHARLES HARRIS. Musical Director, Mr. EDWARD SOLOMON. Gigantic Success. Miss MINNIE PALMER (specially engaged for the part of Cinderella), Miss VIOLET CAMERON as THE PRINCE, and the most powerful Company ever seen in Pantomime. Doors open 1.0 and 6.45. Box-office open continuously from 10 till 10 P.M. No early doors. "First come, first served."—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—The Tamed Trained Lion on Horseback (the great sensation of Paris), with the most Marvellous Mastiff ever seen. Wonderful Siberian Bears. 30 Clowns 100 highly-trained Horses and Ponies. Gou-Gou and his Wonderful Pig, Jessica, the Graceful and Champion Wire-walker. The Hoffman Sisters (Horizontal-bar Performers). Sylvester (Renowned Jockey Rider). Children's CINDERELLA PANTOMIME, in the Arena. TWICE DAILY, at 1.30 and 7.0. Doors open at 1.0 for Morning Performances. Prices from 6*d.* to £4 4*s.* Box-office open daily 10 to 5.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled, THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

LYRIC THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE, PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, HENRY J. LESLIE.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new Comedy Opera in Three Acts, entitled THE RED HUSSAR by H. P. STEPHENS and EDWARD SOLOMON. Preceded at 7.40 by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M. Seats can be booked three months in advance. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.—F. R. BENSON'S SHAKESPEARIAN COMPANY TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8, Thursdays and Fridays excepted, doors open 7.30, overture 7.45, in Shakespeare's Fairy Comedy, with the Mendelssohn incidental music,
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
MATINEES of A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY till further notice. Doors open at 2, commence 2.30, overture 2.15. Children half price to stalls and dress circle at Matinées. Box-office open daily from 10.0 till 5.0. No fees. Acting Manager, Mr. H. JALLAND.—GLOBE THEATRE.

THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.—NEXT THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, January 23 and 24th, at 8, and every following THURSDAY and FRIDAY till further notice.—GLOBE THEATRE.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—THIS DAY. Doors open at 12, close at 11·30. TWO GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS, at 3 and 8. Admission One Shilling; Children Sixpence.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—THIS DAY at 3 and 8.—Griffin and Marks (Silence and Fun); Brothers Harold; the Harrison Troupe; Miss E. Tensfeldt; Sisters Leyton; Sam Lockhart's Six Extraordinary and Wonderful Performing Elephants, exclusively engaged at an enormous cost; Professor Tregetour, Shadowgraphist; Wingfield's Performing Dogs; the Brothers Belso, the Kellino Troupe, Ottaway and Pepper, The Brothers Hanlon in their new Regal Aerial Aquariato Show, Professor Cross.—TWICE DAILY at 3 and 8.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Great Aquatic Entertainments in the Great Aquarium Annexe, by Miss AGNES BECKWITH, Professors F. E. WILLIE and CHARLIE BECKWITH, champion world swimmers, and troup of charming lady artistes. Twice daily, at 5.25 and 10.15.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME, ALADDIN.—VERDICT of LONDON PRESS. "Brilliant and beautiful." "Delightfully quaint." "A triumph of art and ingenuity." "No end of fun." "Not a dull moment." "Big success." DAILY, at 3. TWICE on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 7.30. Seats, 1*s.* to 5*s.*, exclusive of admission to Palace. Written by HORACE LENNARD. Invented and produced by OSCAR BARRETT.

PANORAMA of WATERLOO, Ashley-place (behind the Army and Navy Stores, Westminster). BATTLE of WATERLOO.—GRAND PANORAMA painted by Chev. P. FLEISCHER. The PANORAMA is NOW OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Entrance 1*s.* AN EXHIBITION of RELICS, under the Patronage of his Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, is open in connection with the Panorama. During the afternoon Mrs. HUNT'S Lady Orchestra will perform.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE OF THE GREAT FALLS, by PHILIPPOTEAUX, Pleasant Lounge, Music, Stereoscopic Views of all America, Niagara Improved Sweetmeat Stores, Cheap Luncheons and Teas. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1*s.* Tickets at libraries and hotels. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERY.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN.
NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1*s.* Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE HOO CASE.

The *Record* believes the settlement of the Hoo case amounts to this, that Mr. Benson having submitted to the Bishop, and the Bishop having himself received Mrs. Swayne to Holy Communion, no further steps will be taken to enforce the sentence of suspension unless some new offence is committed. In all probability, therefore, the public have now heard the last of this unfortunate affair.

LONDON "SUBWAY RAILWAY" BILLS ABANDONED.

The promoters of the London Central (Subway) Railway Bill have given an intimation of their intention not to proceed any further in the coming session with their bill which has been deposited. This scheme proposed the construction of a "Subway Railway" over four miles in length, commencing in the Uxbridge-road, Hammersmith, passing, viâ Oxford-street, to its termination in New Oxford-street.

The promoters of the Kensington and Paddington (Subway) Railway Bill have also given notice that this Bill will not be further proceeded with. The route proposed to be taken by this scheme was from Exhibition-road, Kensington, to the junction of Grand Junction-road with London-street, Paddington. The abandonment of these two bills and others already noticed leaves of the five "subway railway" schemes originally projected by new companies only the Central London Railway Bill to be proceeded with. It seeks powers to construct a line from Bayswater-road, viâ Oxford-street and King William-street, to its termination by a junction with the authorized City of London and Southwark Subway.

THE ELECTION OF LONDON ALDERMEN.

The progressives of the London Council meet to-morrow to consider the election of two aldermen. It is likely that Lord Rosebery and Professor Stuart, M.P., will be the first named, and if Lord Rosebery determines to keep his seat for the City, then Mr. Shaw-Lefevre may perhaps be invited to accept nomination. The name of Sir Sidney Waterlow is added as the giver of Waterlow Park, but having resigned his gown as alderman for the City of London it is unlikely Sir Sidney will be a candidate for a seat in the County Council.

BISMARCK AND OFFICIAL SIGNATURES.

Prince Bismarck, who has repeatedly given expression to his annoyance at the illegibility of official signatures, has now caused it to be known that officials who continue to sign illegibly will have their signatures reproduced in fac-simile in the newspapers for public condemnation.

BISHOP KING CONDUCTS AN "ELABORATE" SERVICE.

Undismayed by the near approach of his trial at Lambeth Palace, the Bishop of Lincoln preached yesterday morning at an elaborate service in St. Agnes Church, Kennington Park. The ritual observed included all the disputed "points," and one or two more—such as incense, orientation at the "Glorias," and kneeling in the middle of the Creed. Decorations upon a somewhat extensive scale had been undertaken, six enormous fir trees occupying the arches of the three bays of the nave. An orchestra filled the rood-loft, to which a richly-gilded screen has lately been added, surmounted by the usual symbols. Schubert's and Gounod's well-known Masses formed the music. The service was opened and concluded with ceremonial processions, in which the Bishop and clergy were accompanied by a retinue of acolytes, thurifers, crucifer, and banner-bearers.

NOTICES.

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Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

BARNUM and BAILEY'S FAREWELL.—We announced a brief season only when we opened our Exhibition in London; this because previous contracts made for our forthcoming American tour compelled an early return.

Although in the full tide of continuous and most flattering success, with the best portion of the season before us, and every indication of increasing prosperity, the time that will be necessarily consumed in our return voyage, and in preliminary arrangements for the opening of our season in America, make it absolutely imperative that our exhibition, at Olympia, should close on Feb. 15 next.

A most generous measure of patronage testifies to the sincerity of the many requests for a prolonging of our season; but to keep faith on both sides of the Atlantic, we must regretfully bid you adieu on the above date, hoping that our parting will not be final, and with sentiments of grateful appreciation of the generous and friendly welcome accorded us.

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BBBB     A      RRRR   NN   N   U    U   M      M    SSS
B  B    AA      R   R  NN   N   U    U   MM    MM    S
BBBB   A  A     RRRR   N N  N   U    U   M M  M M    SSS
B  B   AAAAA    R   R  N  NN     U  U    M  MM  M      S
BBBB  A     A   R   R  N   NN     UUU    M  M   M    SSS
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LAST FOUR WEEKS at OLYMPIA. His Greatest Show on Earth and

IMRE KIRALFY'S "NERO" must positively CLOSE their illustrious London Season, and only appearance in Europe, on

SATURDAY, Feb. 15, and return to America. New attractions will be constantly added, and everything done to make the last weeks the most brilliant.

EXCURSIONS, at very cheap rates, will be run from all parts of Great Britain, and every facility offered for the accommodation of those coming from afar.

EVERY PERFORMANCE will be EQUALLY COMPLETE and MAGNIFICENT. Nothing will be curtailed nor omitted. The recorded verdict of both Press and Public, that "There was never anything like it," will be more than verified during the remainder of our stay. As to miss seeing it will be a life-long regret, remember that

BARNUM'S HOLIDAYS are DRAWING to a CLOSE. Now is the time to go. After Saturday, Feb. 15, you cannot see the Greatest Show on Earth. Barnum must then say "Farewell."

DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open at 12.0 noon and 6.0 P.M. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 P.M., and conclude at 4.30 and 10.30 P.M. Prices: Amphitheatre 1*s.*, balcony 2*s.* 3*s.*, and 4*s.*, according to location; upper dress circle, 2*s.* 6*d.*; dress circle, 3*s.*; stalls 4*s.*, 5*s.*, and 6*s.*, according to location. With every ticket a numbered reserved seat coupon is given, without extra charge of any kind, which the holder can occupy and leave at will during the performance, without danger of any one else occupying it. Only as many tickets sold as there are seats. No standing room. By booking in advance admission and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No booking fee charged at Olympia or 28, Piccadilly. All except 1*s.* and 2*s.* seats booked one week in advance at principal booking offices, and at our official offices at Olympia and at Basil Tree's, 28, Piccadilly, by postal order or personal application. At both Afternoon and Night Exhibitions children between four and ten years will be admitted to all parts of the house at half-price, except in 1*s.* and 2*s.* seats.

FOURTH EDITION.

170,000 PERSONS AT SEARLE'S FUNERAL.

A DEPUTATION FROM THE COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

A Central News telegram from New York says:—The mail from Sydney brings news that the funeral of the champion sculler Searle attracted enormous crowds, it being estimated that 170,000 persons assembled on the occasion. Parliament sent a delegation of its members to show respect to the deceased athlete.

An interesting memorial of regret at the death of Searle will be shortly sent to Australia. It is an address of condolence, bearing the signatures of more than five hundred prominent lovers of aquatics.

THE GALE.—A LINER DISABLED.

Vessels arriving at Dover report having encountered a very severe gale in the Channel this morning, the National Line steamer *Greece*, which has been considerably overdue, passed up Channel, bearing evidence of having experienced very severe weather. Her cargo had evidently shifted, as her starboard side was nearly under water. She was proceeding in the direction of the Thames.

The gale was very violent last night in the north of Ireland. At Belfast a good deal of damage was done, and a man named Allen was killed by a wall falling upon him in Green-street.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A VESSEL OFF ILFRACOMBE.

A terrible gale has been raging at Ilfracombe since yesterday noon. Between ten and eleven o'clock last night the coastguard on the Capstone saw blue lights flashed from the Bull Lighthouse, and shortly after a messenger arrived from Morte, stating that a large ship or steamer was making signals of distress to the west of Baggy Point. The lifeboat was promptly put to sea, but the gale was blowing dead against her, and as no tug was at hand she could make no headway, the distance to Baggy being, moreover, ten miles. The Appledore lifeboat put to sea later, but was also disabled and driven back. The name or class of the vessel is not yet known, but it is rumoured that she has gone to pieces at Santon and that all hands are lost. There is reason to believe she is a sailing ship.

THE FUNERAL OF LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

The arrangements for the funeral of Lord Napier of Magdala have been altered. At a quarter-past eight o'clock to-morrow morning the remains will be conveyed on a gun carriage from Eaton-square to the Tower, whence the funeral procession will start at eleven o'clock for St. Paul's Cathedral, the route being lined with troops.

The grave of Lord Napier is practically ready, and the body will be lowered into the crypt instead of, as in the case of previous interments, having to be taken down the narrow staircase. The alteration of the route will cause some inconvenience in the setting down at the south door, as the tickets direct, and every one is advised to be at the cathedral as soon as the 10 o'clock service is over. Canon Liddon comes up from Oxford to-day to be with his colleagues Canon Gregory and the Archdeacon of London. The Dean is ill at Dover, and Canon Scott Holland is in Egypt.

In the case of the Duke of Wellington's funeral there were six weeks in which to make preparations, and even then, as also on the occasion of the thanksgiving for the Queen's recovery, Mr. Green, the senior verger, and his staff had to be up the whole of the previous night. Such will occur again to-night, and with the help of the War Office officials, who have prepared elaborate plans for the due assignment of places to military officers of distinction, it is hoped that short as the time is everything may be in order.

THE PARNELL-O'SHEA CASE.

One of the New York papers stated in a recent number, on the faith of a telegram from London, that at the time of the Galway election Mr. Parnell told some members of the Irish party if Captain O'Shea was not returned he (Mr. Parnell) would be involved in a scandal. Mr. Parnell, having had this statement brought to his notice, has written a letter to the recognized London correspondent of the New York journal, categorically demanding his authority for the assertion, which will probably turn out to be a rehash of some very old lobby gossip.

SENOR ZORILLA ON A PENINSULAR REPUBLIC.

La Petite République Française publishes to-day a conversation which has passed between one of its representatives and Señor Ruiz Zorilla. The Spanish Republican leader declares that a republic has already been formed by brave spirits in Spain and Portugal, and it will constitute itself in Spain immediately upon the death of the young King, whose life cannot be prolonged. This will enable the Portuguese to proclaim a republic immediately, and an Iberian Union—each State being, however, independent—will at once be formed.

The statement that the University Boat Race has been fixed for April 2 is premature, the Oxford president not having agreed upon the date.

Sir Edward Watkin will, it is said, personally address himself to Lord Salisbury, pressing the interrogatories put to the President of the Board of Trade respecting the Channel Tunnel.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

Sir Francis Knollys has so far recovered from the influenza that he hopes in a few days to resume his official duties at Marlborough House. The Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, who was unable to leave Luton Hoo Park on Monday last, owing to an attack of influenza while visiting the Danish Ambassador and Madame de Falbe, is now nearly convalescent.

The Paris hospitals are still crowded owing to the influenza. In Germany the latest statistics show that the influenza epidemic has lost its originally harmless character. The influenza in Hamburg continues to abate; but in other large towns of North Germany, especially Rendsburg, Schleswig, and Flensburg, as well as in Norway, it prevails as widely as ever. Influenza continues to claim many victims in Constantinople. The Grand Vizier, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of War, and the Minister of the Interior are suffering from influenza, and are unable to attend to the duties of their respective departments.

An East-end undertaker has issued a circular to his customers informing them that owing to the heaviness of the mortality the undertaker had not been able to overtake all his orders, although his workmen had been busy day and night, and therefore he appealed to the leniency of his customers.

THE FEELING IN PORTUGAL AGAINST ENGLAND.

The antagonism towards England in Portugal still assumes various forms, but is less fierce than formerly. The Paris *Temps* is responsible for the following narrative, which is dated from Madrid. A circus proprietor, now giving performances in the Spanish capital, announced upon his advertisement bills, as one of the chief attractions, the antics of a famous clown. The word went round that this poor fool was an Englishman, whereupon the placards were vigorously torn down by an excited crowd, amid howls of "Down with England!" The enraged manifestants were, however, eventually pacified by the assurance that the clown was an American, and not an Englishman.

The Portuguese residents in Boston, Mass., have cabled to Lisbon a resolution protesting against the action of Great Britain in regard to the Anglo-Portuguese dispute, and endorsing that of Major Serpa Pinto.—*Reuter.*

WHAT WILL THE LIBERAL LEADERS DO?

Some Liberals (says the political gossip of the *Leeds Mercury*) are strongly urging Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues to meet Lord Salisbury's so-called triumph with a vote condemning the methods which he pursued. It is said that Mr. Gladstone attaches special importance to the arbitration clause in the Congo Treaty, and if the Liberal chief suggests or supports a motion of censure on the Government, it will be on the ground that the questions at issue ought to have been referred to arbitration.

THE NEW FRENCH SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

The new society of artists which has just been formed in Paris, with M. Meissonier as president, and which bears the title of the "Société Nationale des Beaux Arts," has decided to admit all French and foreign artists to membership. The statutes of the new body, which has been constituted as a rival to the old Society of French Artists, owing to the recent quarrel respecting the Exhibition awards, were read and approved at a meeting on Saturday. The exhibition of the new society will be opened on May 15 next, at suitable premises, which have already been selected.

THE GOVERNMENT AND NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The executive committee of the Liberation Society have published a minute in which they review the educational proceedings of last year, and anticipate the probable course of events in the approaching session. In their opinion, the abandonment of the revised code, and the character of the Technical Instruction Act justify the conclusion that the Government have made a surrender to the supporters of the denominational system by which the advancement of a national system has been retarded, if not seriously threatened. Although it is not within the committee's province to express an opinion on the expediency of free education they hold that, if the principle be adopted, a broad distinction must be drawn between unsectarian schools under public control and sectarian schools in the management of which the inhabitants have no voice. There are more than 10,000 parishes in England and Wales in which the children of Nonconformists are by law compelled to attend Church of England schools, and that monopoly will be extended if they receive further grants of public money, without any adequate guarantee that the rights of conscience will be respected. The committee are of opinion that one of the greatest hindrances to national education is the claim for exceptional treatment on the part of schools which, while designated "voluntary," are mainly supported by the State, it being proved that they are inferior to Board schools, of the benefits of which more than half the population are deprived. They therefore earnestly advise the friends of religious equality to prepare for such resolute action as may be called for by educational proposals made in the coming session.

MEDALS FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT.

The Commander-in-Chief has in a general order to the army notified the award of 226 medals for long service and good conduct to non-commissioned officers and men, of whom 23 belong to cavalry regiments, 75 to the Royal Artillery, 14 to the Royal Engineers, 90 to the Infantry, five to the Army Service Corps, six to the Medical Staff Corps, and the remainder to the General Staff and smaller departmental corps.

AN ACTION AGAINST THE "FINANCIAL NEWS."

In the Queen's Bench to-day Frederick William Fagge, a stock and share broker and secretary of the North Transvaal Gold Mining Company, sued Mr. Harry Marks of the *Financial News* and the printers of the paper to recover damages for libel alleged to be contained in a series of articles published in the *Financial News* and imputing to the plaintiff that he was unworthy of trust, and that he associated with swindlers, that he was guilty of fraud, cheating, and deceit, and that he continued to attempt to defraud the public by concealing his identity. The defendants admit publication, deny that the innuendoes alleged by the plaintiff can be fairly drawn from the words published, but in their natural sense the defendant justifies them as true in substance and in fact.

THE RAILWAY RATES INQUIRY.

The Board of Trade railway rates inquiry was resumed to-day at the Westminster Town Hall, Lord Balfour of Burleigh presiding. Sir Henry James, Q.C., announced that the associated railway companies were prepared to submit the details of eighty-two stations for the purpose of arriving at the cost of terminal charges. In the course of further discussion Sir Henry James said they proposed to arrive at some agreement with the Monmouthshire traders to maintain the present rates.

MR. D'OYLY CARTE'S NEW THEATRE.

Mr. D'Oyly Carte's new theatre in Cambridge-circus is rapidly approaching completion. It will (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) be one of the finest, if not the finest playhouses in London, both externally and internally. The external four elevations are pleasing and contain much delicate and good detail. The architectural material is buff terra-cotta, and the walls are of rich-coloured red brick. The style is in free inventive Renaissance, and has quite an attractive appearance. As regards the internal arrangements, the pit, stalls, dress circle, upper circle, amphitheatre, and gallery are so arranged that everyone, no matter where seated can see the greater part of the stage. The circles are supported on the cantilever principle, and there is no column in the whole auditorium to obstruct the view of the stage. The gradients of stage, pit, stalls, and all circles have been carefully arranged. The gallery and amphitheatre will alone seat about 800 people. The pit is about level with the street. A spacious winter garden is provided under the pavement in the basement, 75 feet long and 20 feet wide, to be used by holders of seats in the stalls and dress circle. The Royal box has a separate entrance from Shaftesbury-avenue. The grand staircase is a fine architectural feature. The stage of the new theatre will be one of the finest in the world. The stage grid is 70ft. above the stage floor, and the proscenium opening is 34ft high. The cellarage for scenery below is 34ft. deep, the height from rock to grid being thus 14½ft. The dressing rooms, which are elaborately fitted up, are situated at the sides of the auditorium on various levels, connected by a roomy staircase. The theatre is fireproof throughout. The elaborately constructed iron and steel work is encased with fireproof concrete. The floors are all of concrete and steel joists. The main walls of brick and the thin subsidiary partition walls are of fireproof concrete. There is no gas service whatever, the theatre being lighted throughout with the electric light. There are no wood fittings, and most of the decorative work is done in asbestos. The heating is by exhaust steam pipes and steam coils. Mr. T. E. Collcutt, the architect to the Imperial Institute, is responsible for the external architecture and the internal decoration. Mr. E. H. Holloway, who built the Savoy Hotel, the Holborn Restaurant, and Hotel Metropole, is the builder.

The funeral of the late Mr. Talbot will take place at Margam on Wednesday.

Señor Alfonso Martinez having failed to form a Cabinet, the Queen Regent of Spain has requested Señor Sagasta to reconstruct his Ministry.

Professor Tyndall, who to-morrow night inaugurates an important series of lectures in connection with Queen's College, Belfast, has been sojourning during the past few days at Giant's Causeway and Portrush.

THE CHARGE AGAINST CITY JOURNALISTS.

The hearing of the charge against Claude Marks and Charles Woolfe, the proprietors and editors of the *Mining Record*, and James Marix, an advertising agent, with conspiring to extort money by threatening to publish certain articles relating to the Crystal Reef Gold Company and persons connected with it, was resumed before the Lord Chief Justice to-day. The Solicitor-General, Mr. Forrest Fulton, and Mr. R. D. Muir appeared for the prosecution; Sir C. Russell, Q.C., and Mr. F. M. Abrahams represented the defendant Marks; Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., and Mr. Horace Avory defended Woolfe, and Mr. Bigham, Q.C., Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Woodfall appeared for Marix, while Mr. Poland, Q.C., held a watching brief for the Crystal Reef Gold Company.

On the case being called on a juror asked whether Mr. Bebro before the magistrate made the statement as to the door being locked, and if so whether any witnesses were called to contradict him.

The Lord Chief Justice read portions of the depositions to show that Mr. Bebro did make that statement at the police-court, but pointed out that although no witnesses were called there to contradict him it must not be taken against the defendant, as the Solicitor-General conceded that it was not a ground for observation, as the Alderman intimated his intention to commit at the conclusion of the case for the prosecution.

The Solicitor-General then replied on behalf of the prosecution.

ONE OF THE CRONIN PRISONERS RELEASED.

Judge M'Connell on Saturday released the prisoner John Kunze on 5,000 dols. bail, which was furnished by the proprietor of a Chicago museum where Kunze is announced to appear before the public. It is improbable that Kunze will be called for trial again.

EXPLORATIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Advices were received at Tashkend yesterday from Kashgar, which state that Colonel Pevtsoff, the leader of the Thibetan expedition, has discovered a convenient pass to North-West Thibet, and has mounted to the great tableland of Thibet. He describes the country round as desolate and uninhabited, but the southern portion of the plateau is well watered and wooded. The tableland is 12,000 feet above the level of the sea. At the beginning of April the whole of Colonel Pevtsoff's expedition will move thither, and will pass the summer on the plateau, descending about September in the direction of the great lake of Lob Nor.

STANLEY'S FOREST MARCH.—"MEN DIED LIKE DOGS."

Lieutenant W. G. Stairs, Mr. Stanley's *fidus Achates* in his recent expedition, in a private letter to a friend, gives some thrilling details of the hardships and losses endured during their wanderings in search of Emin. "One of our greatest dangers," he says, "has been from starvation in the immense forest between the Congo and Albert Nyanza, which was thought to be an open, grassy country. In this forest we lost, out of 600 Zanzibaris, some 360; also sixteen Somali boys, and about forty Nubian soldiers. This was en route to the Pasha. The loss of life since leaving the Albert Nyanza has been 200. In this forest for three weeks we lived on roots and fungi. Our men died like dogs, and we whites were just about pegged out when we reached food."

EMIN PASHA REFUSES TO LEAVE BAGAMOYO.

News has arrived at Zanzibar of a partial rally of Emin Pasha, who is now suffering from an abscess on the exterior of the skull and from partial paralysis of the tongue. The Pasha declines to leave Bagamoyo, where he is living in a state of almost complete seclusion, surrounded by native followers and seeing no Europeans except the German doctor.

CLUB FAREWELLS TO MR. TOOLE.

A "send-off supper," given to Mr. J. L. Toole, the well-known comedian, by ninety members of the Garrick Club, on Saturday night, was in every way a success. Mr. Henry Irving presided, and proposed the health of the guest. Mr. Toole, in his reply, gave some autobiographical recollections which convulsed his hearers with laughter. He concluded by inviting those present to sup with him on his return from Australia.

Last night Mr. Edmund Routledge entertained Mr. Toole at dinner at the Reform Club. Over a score of gentlemen, mostly personal friends of the comedian, were invited to meet him. Mr. Toole sat at the right hand of the host, and beyond him in order as they were seated the list of guests ran thus:—Sir Charles Russell, Leopold Salomon, Thomas Thorne, W. C. Gully, Q.C., M.P., Arthur Stirling, Edward Pinches, J. Comyns Carr, Anderson Critchet (the famous oculist), F. C. Burnand, Clement Scott, David James, Arthur Pinero, Henry Lucy, Edmund Yates, W. Bancroft, Sir J. Puleston, Henry Irving, Sir E. Watkin, E. Terry, Gerald D. Routledge, H. Beerbohm Tree, E. Ledger, Joseph Hatton, Frank Lockwood, Q.C., M.P., John Hare, William Black, Colonel Routledge, and W. H. Russell. A new feature in an exceptionally interesting dinner was (says the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*) the plan of the table. This was simply a white sheet on which appeared facsimiles of the signatures of all the guests—an interesting souvenir for Mr. Toole.

A BLOCK ON THE UNION PACIFIC.

Traffic on the Union Pacific Railroad is blocked by a heavy fall of snow.—*Dalziel's Agency*.

AGITATION AMONG BILLINGSGATE FISH PORTERS.

This morning the directors of the various companies bringing fish to Billingsgate Market issued the following notice on all their forms:—"To fish merchants, buyers, and others: The undersigned companies hereby give notice that on and after the 20th inst. all fish sold over their form will be under the sole control of the company until delivered to the stand or vehicle of the buyer, and it is only sold on these conditions." This, no doubt, has been caused by the demand of the men belonging to the Fish Porters' Union to treat direct with the customers, in order to earn the whole of the money paid for porterage instead of only receiving a portion. The Fish Porters' Union has issued an "appeal to buyers."

THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION QUESTION.

The Australian mail arrived on Saturday at San Francisco from Sydney, bringing a number of advices dated December 20, which have come to hand. The first advice is that there is no diminution of the public interest in the movement for the federation of Australasia. Several meetings have been held, and the obstacles to federation are gradually melting away. The Premier of New South Wales has sent a letter to the Government of Victoria offering to render every assistance in his power towards promoting the federation scheme.

THE CONDUCT OF CHESS CLUB TOURNAMENTS.

A curious and interesting point in the rules for the conduct of chess club tournaments has arisen in connection with the winter tournament of the City of London Chess Club, which is now drawing to a close. Mr. Loman, who stands at the top of the score, with 6½ games, though his position as against that of Mr. Serraillier, with 5½ games, is not finally decided, played with Mr. H. Jacobs and won the game previous to that gentleman withdrawing from the contest. Mr. Jacobs played three games, forfeited two more, and then resigned. The rule of the club is that if any player withdraws before playing five games, the games played shall stand, but if less than that number have been played, the games must be cancelled. The point has arisen whether the two games forfeited can be counted as actually played. The question will go to the Committee for adjudication. If it is decided that the three games played should be cancelled, then Mr. Serraillier will tie for first place with Mr. Loman. In section No. 2, in which first-class amateur players are also engaged, Mr. Eckenstein is first, and Dr. S. F. Smith second. The spring handicap of the City of London Club begins in the first week of February.

A SYNDICATE AMONG THE CIRCUSES.

Mr. Forepaugh, the well-known circus proprietor, has sold his circus to an English syndicate.—*Dalziel's Agency*.

A CHIEF CHANTER FOR SIXTY YEARS.

Herr Solomon Sulzer, the chief chanter in the Vienna Synagogue, died on Friday night at the age of eighty-six, having occupied the same office for nearly sixty years. The deceased was well known throughout the Jewish world, not only as one of its greatest singers, but more especially as a composer of sacred songs and as a reformer of the Jewish liturgy and synagogual songs. His collection of Jewish ritual songs is used by all the reformed Jewish communities in the world. Herr Sulzer was born at Hohenembs, in the Vorralberg, in 1804.

The races which have hitherto been held at Woodside will probably be taken to Bellaggio, the Lingfield railway to be diverted from Lingfield station to the course.

A snowstorm burst over North Wales this morning, and the Berwyn Mountains and the ranges of Snowden and Cader Idris are capped with snow for many miles.

DEATH OF THE DUKE D'AOSTA.



THE DUKE OF AOSTA.

The Duke d'Aosta, Prince Amadeo, the only brother of King Humbert, died at Turin, on Saturday evening at a quarter to seven, after only a few days' illness from influenza, which subsequently degenerated into pneumonia. The King and the entire family, with the exception of the third son, who is at sea, were assembled round the bed. The Duke appeared to be insensible, but on the King addressing him by name, he opened his eyes and smiled, and afterwards rallied sufficiently to speak several times at intervals. In broken sentences he exhorted his sons to devote themselves entirely to their Fatherland and their duty.

The King was then left for some minutes entirely alone with his brother. The Princess Letitia, who was in a state of violent emotion, had telegraphed to the Pope, who had immediately sent his Apostolic benediction to the dying man; and later, Cardinal Alimonda brought to him a special telegram from the Pope direct, conveying messages of consolation and blessing, the receipt of which drew tears from the dying Prince's eyes. One of his last acts was to make a sign for a crucifix which hung on the wall to be placed on his breast. He shortly afterwards passed away. He was forty-five years of age.

The death of the Duke causes genuine sorrow in Italy, where he was popular, and kindly regret in Spain, where he deserved the popularity he could not command. It is a curious life history which is thus prematurely closed. When Queen Isabella was driven from Spain in 1868, the revolutionary leaders found themselves sorely put to it to find a successor. Their search in the more obvious quarters being unproductive, they offered the Crown to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. In this act the French Government scented a Prussian intrigue, and the Franco-German war was the result. Prince Leopold did not accept the Spanish Crown, which, after serving to provoke this tremendous struggle, was offered to and accepted by Prince Amadeo in 1870. He made a gallant and honest effort to discharge the duties of a constitutional monarch in a country torn by faction, but his short reign was passed in unceasing turmoil, and, after being fired at in the streets of Madrid, he very wisely decided in 1873 to retire from an impossible situation. Returning to Italy, he quietly resumed his position as son of the reigning Monarch, and lived an uneventful life in such a fashion as to win the sympathy and good opinion of the Italian people.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE POLICE.

MR. PHILIP BRIGHT PLAYS THE PART OF A GOOD CITIZEN.

A respectably-dressed man named Henry Sherrard was charged before Mr. Hannay at Marlborough-street police-court this morning with being drunk and disorderly in Piccadilly on Saturday night. Police-constable C 182 said he saw the prisoner and three disorderly females creating an obstruction. He told them to go away, and this they did. Shortly afterwards the prisoner returned and used bad language. He seized hold of witness's cape, and had ultimately to be taken into custody. The prisoner was very violent, and tripped him up, but the witness held him down. Assistance did not come for a considerable time. The manager of a shop at 208, Piccadilly, deposed to seeing the two men on the ground. As the prisoner was flourishing his stick, witness took it away. The inspector who took the charge said the prisoner was decidedly the worse for drink. A gentleman offered to become bail, alleging that the man had been badly used, but, as he could not produce his ratepayer's paper and did not give his address, witness refused to take a deposit of money.

Counsel who appeared for the prisoner said that the man had been in the Life Guards and had acted as a doctor's secretary, and read testimonials as to his excellent character. The man here showed the state of his clothes—completely spoilt by mud.

Mr. Philip Bright, a son of Mr. John Bright, and a partner in a large engineering firm, who affirmed, said that on Saturday night he heard the prisoner, who might have been drinking, but was certainly not violent or really drunk, ask the constable for his number, but the man returned no answer. Witness could not see the number owing to the man's cape. The constable, angered by the assembling of a crowd, took the prisoner by the collar and knocked his head against a door twice; after that he threw the prisoner down and knelt upon him, the onlookers calling out "Shame!" It was some minutes before the witness could get another constable, and then he saw Police-constable C 182 and another policeman roughly rushing the prisoner along to Vine-street police-station. The inspector refused to take witness's bail, although he did tender his address, but said that the man would be let out in half an hour, when he had cooled down. Yesterday morning, Mr. Bright said, he went to ascertain the prisoner's name, and found that he was still in the cell. Witness thereupon said, "I will make it hot for you fellows, and tell my brother when the House of Commons meets, to ask a question about this." The prisoner was then allowed to go away with him. He had never seen the man before.

Police-constable No. 182 now appeared in court with a cape on, but his number was quite visible.

The inspector said that Mr. Bright was very excited, or else in drink. Mr. Bright admitted the former but denied the latter accusation.

The magistrate said it was an extraordinary case, but he had considerable knowledge of the constable, and knew him to be a man of discretion; and seeing that the prisoner had been drunk, and that he had been flourishing a stick in Piccadilly, he should fine him 10*s*.

DR. KATE MITCHELL AND CITY MEN'S FAILINGS.

Dr. Kate Mitchell, lecturing on Saturday at Rectory-road Chapel, referred at some length to what she considered the bad habits indulged in by City men. Little nips of sherry appeared to be an almost indispensable accompaniment to business life, for gentlemen often took nothing but a glass of sherry during the day, and then in the evening made up for twenty-four hours starvation by eating a hearty dinner. No stomach would stand such treatment, and it was no wonder that chronic indigestion resulted from such bad habits. Many, instead of regarding their stomachs as living organisms, used them as leather bags into which anything might be thrown.

ACCIDENTS IN THE FOOTBALL FIELD.

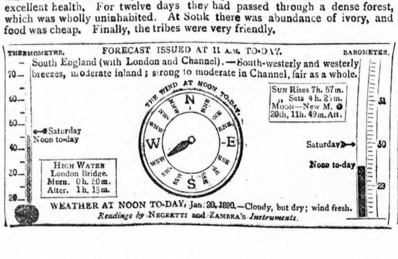
While playing in a football match at Scarborough on Saturday, Mr. E. A. Hart sustained a broken collar-bone. The game was played under Association rules. Mr. George Kendall Hext, a solicitor residing in King-street, Portman-square, was playing in a football match on Saturday, between Carter's eleven and St. Andrew's School, at the Lambeth Palace grounds, when he displaced the cartilage of his right knee, and he had to be admitted into St. Thomas's Hospital.

The first stage of the competition proper for the Football Association Challenge Cup was decided on Saturday. Thirty-two clubs were engaged, only four being Southern ones, and of these none survived the round.

TWELVE DAYS IN A DENSE AFRICAN FOREST.

Direct tidings have at length been received at Mombasa from the caravan of Mr. F. J. Jackson, one of the officers of the British East Africa Company, who, with his party, left the company's station of Machakos in August last for the north-eastern end of Lake Victoria Nyanza, with the purpose of opening up the country, and possibly assisting Mr. H. M. Stanley's expedition.

Swahili messengers have now brought letters from Mr. Jackson, dated from Sotik, October 7, 1889. Sotik is described as being thirty minutes south latitude and thirty-five degrees east longitude, and within twelve marches of the Victoria Nyanza. All the people attached to the caravan were in excellent health. For twelve days they had passed through a dense forest, which was wholly uninhabited. At Sotik there was abundance of ivory, and food was cheap. Finally, the tribes were very friendly.



THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS DULL.—FOREIGN STOCKS QUIET.—AMERICANS TOLERABLY STEADY.—MARKETS INACTIVE.

Quotations in the Money Market show little alteration, but the tone is not so strong, mainly owing to the persistent rumours of the probable receipt of a large amount in gold from Russia. These rumours are not alone current here, but according to advices from Russia it is stated over there that gold is to be sent to London. Money is in fairly good demand, and the quotation for short advances is again 5 to 5½ per cent. The discount rate for three months' bank paper, though nominally quoted 4¾ to 4⅞ per cent., is not so good as that, the actual working rate being nearer to 4⅝ per cent.

The chief characteristic of the stock markets is absence of business. Very little indeed in the way of new business is being done, while the changes in prices are slight. Consols are not so firm, the quotation both for money and the account being 1-16 to ⅛ down. In the Home Railway market the only speculative activity is in the Deferred stocks of the southern lines, which continue to be sold and show a further decline. Great Easterns too has been rather offerred and have given way. In the foreign department Brazilian descriptions are heavy, but Turkish issues are slightly harder. American railroads are irregular without much business. A preliminary statement issued by the Denver and Rio Grande for eleven months ended November 30 gives the operating expenses as 58.52, against 66.86 in 1888. The substitution of the standard for the narrow gauge has, it is stated, largely increased the business of the road, which for the year just ended has been the largest in the history of the company. To obtain this 1,800,000 dols. of net revenue has been expended, which explains the limited distribution of dividends, the directors objecting to create a floating indebtedness from which the company is now clear. Trunks and Mexican issues are quiet.

A new banking system is to be established in Brazil, according to which there will be three banks of issue, having an authorised total capital of £50,000,000 in Government stock. Ten per cent. of the net earnings of the banks will be applied to the redemption of the capital stock.

The return of the New York Associated Banks shows a further addition to their strength, both specie and legal tenders having come back. The reserve has increased by £640,000, and now amounts to £22,580,000, £1,560,000 more than the legal minimum. The deposits show an increase of £1,100,000. Last week the excess reserve was £1,200,000.

The weekly return of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a large increase in the cash in hand of £914,000, and decrease in the note circulation of no less than £2,770,000. The "other securities" are down £2,019,000, and the advances on stocks have declined £2,300,000. The only adverse movement is a decrease of £587,000 in the public deposits.

The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres has declined to 123.75 per cent.

With the title of Davenière and Co. (Limited) a company has been formed to acquire and carry on the lace manufactory of Emile Davenière at Calais, established, the prospectus states, more than forty years ago, and worked by the present proprietor since 1869. The capital of the undertaking is £200,000, of which one half is in seven per cent. cumulative preference shares and one-half in ordinary shares of £10 each. The public are invited to subscribe for the preference shares. The price to be paid to the vendor is £135,000, that being the amount at which the stock-in-trade, machinery, plant, &c., is valued, after making allowance for trade liabilities of £28,000. The vendor takes £85,000 of the purchase-money in cash and £50,000 in ordinary shares. The prospectus states: "The directors do not pay any sum for goodwill, as the vendor takes 5,000 of the ordinary shares as part payment of the purchase-money."

The returns of Bulgarian trade for the first ten months of 1889 set down the value of exports at 56,917,455 f., and of imports at 57,030,937 f. Great Britain heads the imports with 18,163,854 f., Austria-Hungary coming next. Turkey stands first on the export list with 17,106,736 f. The Bulgarian Budget for the past year showed a deficit of 8,182,189 f.

The Natal yearly customs returns show the combined trade to be over six millions; imports, four-and-a-half millions, showing an advance of 55 per cent. on the year before; gold export, £584,933, being an increase of 50 per cent. Customs revenue increased 23 per cent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet, with a fair demand. Sales probably 10,000. Futures are three points higher.

The following are the latest changes compared with Saturday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Metropolitan ¼, Midland ⅛, North British Preferred and Deferred ⅛. *Receded*: South Eastern Deferred ⅝, Beighton Deferred, ½, Great Eastern ⅜, Hull and Barnsley, Sheffield Deferred, and District ¼, Chatham Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, and Great Western ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Risen*: Turkish Group 1 and the Defence Loan ¼ each, and Egyptian State Domain ¼. *Receded*: Brazilian Scrip (partly paid) 1, Greek 1881 ¼, Egyptian Preference ⅛, and the Unified 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Improved*: Missouri Kansas and Texas, and Wabash Mortgage ¼, Ontario, and Union Pacific shares ⅛. *Lower*: Louisville and Nashville, and Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅜, Lake Shore, Erie shares, and Atlantic First Mortgage ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Lower*: Lombardo Venetian and Canadian Pacific shares ¼ each.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Receded*: Rio Tinto and Mason and Barry 1-16.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols (2¾) money	97⅝	¾
Do. acct.	97⅝	½
Do. 1911	99½	100
2½ per Cent	84¼	8½
Local Loan Stock	102⅝	3⅛
India 3½ per Cent	107¼	¾
Do. 4½ p.c. Ru	72	⅛
Egyptian Guar.	101¼	¾
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	112¼	¾
Do. 3 p.c. Scrip	102	½xd
Birmingham Crp. St.	110½	11
Liverpool	112¼	¾
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argent. 6 p.c. 1886	85	½
Do. 3½ p.c. Scrip	63¼	¾
Do. Treasury	93	4
Austrian Gold	95	6
Do. Silver	71	6
Braz. Scrip iss. at 93	77	⅛
Do. part paid	9½	8½dis
B. Ayres 6 p.c.	99½	100½
Do. Cedulas	40½	1½
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1886	100	2
Costa Rica A	91	3
Do. B	81	91
Egypt. State Dom	102¼	¾
Do. Unified	92 11/16	13/16
Do. Preference	103¼	½
Do. Daira Sanieh	82¼	3
French 3 p.c. Rnts	86½	¾
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	105¼	¾
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	90½	1
Hung Gold Rentes	86¼	½
Italian	92¼	½
Mexican 6 per c 1888	91	½
Peruvian 5 p.c.	17¼	⅜
Do. 6 p.c.	20½	⅝
Portuguese	62¼	3
Russian 4 p.c. 1880	94¼	½
Spanish 4 p.c.	71½	⅝
Turkish 1858	101	3
Series A	40½	1
Series B	25⅛	4⅛
Series D	17 11/16	13/16
4½ p.c. 1871	91½	5
4 p.c. Defence	101	½
4 p.c. Priority	95	7
Uruguay Unified	71¾	2¼
Virginia Funded	43	4
U.S. 4½ p.c.	106½	7⅛
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	125⅝	⅞
Great Eastern	82⅛	⅜
Great Northern	126	7
Ditto A	108½	9½
Great Western	169	½
Hull and Barnsley	37¾	8¼
Lanc. and York	224½	5½
Brighton (Ordinary)	159	61
Brighton A	159⅛	⅜
Chatham (Ordinary)	22	¼

Cha. Preference	107¼	¾
North Western	179¼	¾
South Western	184¾	5¼
Manchester & Shef.	95	7
Do. A	52⅛	⅝
Met. Consolidated	79⅝	80
Do. District	30¼	½
Midland	145¼	¾
North British Pref	78⅛	⅜
Do. Def.	65¼	½
North Eastern	172⅝	⅞
North Stafford	112	14
South Eastern	129	31
Do. Deferred	99⅜	⅞
Taff Vale, 1880	87	90
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	78⅛	⅜
Cen. Pacific Shares	35	½
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl	69⅝	70⅛
Denver & R. Grande	16⅞	17⅛
Do. Pref.	51¼	¾
Illinois Shares	122½	3⅛
Lake Shore	107¼	½
Ohio & Mississippi	21⅛	2¼
Louis. and Nash.	88⅞	9⅛
Mex. Cen. New Bds.	71½	½
Miss. Kan. & Texas	10	⅛
N.Y. Cen. Shares	109	½xd
New York Ontario	19⅝	⅞
Erie Shares	26¾	7
Do. Sec. Mort.	105	½
Norfolk & West. Pref	62¼	3¼
N.Y.P & O. 1st M.	34⅛	⅜
North Pacific Pref	75	6
Pennsylvania Sh.	54¼	5
Phil & Read Sh.	18⅛	⅞
1st Preference	71	2
Union Pacific S.	67¼	8
Wabash Preference	32¼	¾
Do. Gen. Mort.	62½	3
Grand Trunk Ord.	10 13/16	15/16
Do. First Pref.	73⅝	⅞
Do. Second Pref	51⅛	⅜
Do. Third Pref	23½	¾
Do. Guaranteed	76½	¾
Mexican Ordinary	37¼	½
Do. First Pref	115½	16
Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	73½	4
Lombardo-Venet	11⅞	12⅛
Nitrate Railway	19½	20
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	15¾	16¼
City Bank	22½	3½
Consolidated Bank	8½	9
Imperial Ottoman	11 5/16	7/16
London and County	92½	3½
Union of London	42	3
London and West	74	5
London Joint Stock	41	2
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	58	9
Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	60	1

MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	3/0	4/0
Mysore shares	5⅞	⅛
Ooregums	2 1/16	3/16
Cape Copper	3½	¾
Namaqua	2⅛	⅝
Mason and Barry	6⅞	7
Rio Tinto	16	¼
Montana £1 shares	1⅛	¼
De Beers new shares	21	½
S. African Explor.	25¾	6
TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	51¼	2¼
Do. Pref.	82	3
Brazilian Submarine	12	⅜
Direct Unit. States	10⅛	⅜
Eastern	13¾	14¼
Ditto Extension	13¼	14
National Telephone	5⅝	⅞
Globe Teleg. Trust	8⅝	⅞
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	185	95
London Street	12	15
London Tramway	14½	15
North Metropolitan	17¾	18¼
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	250	5
East London	211	15
Grand Junction	125	30
Kent	275	81
Lambeth	252	6
New River, New	354	9
S'thwrk & Vauxhal.	165	70
W. Middlesex	250	5
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	249	52
Imp. Continental	213	18
South Metro. A	300	5
Do. B	250	5
Do. C	240	50
London Electric	3⅝	⅞
Metropolitan	4⅞	5⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8¼	½
Guinness and Co.	337½	42½
Hotchkiss	7⅜	⅝
Bryant and May	13¼	14
Spratt's Patent	8⅛	½
Liverpool Nitrate	14	16
Primitiva Nitrate	18¾	19¼
Salt Union Shares	10¼	½
P and O. Stm. Def.	218	25
Royal Mail Steam	71	4
Nat. Discount Co.	12	⅛
Hudson's Bay	20	½
Suez Canal	89¼	90⅛
E. and W. Ind. Dock	17	20
London and St. K.	37	9

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos	15¾	⅝
San Jorge	6	½
Tarapaca Water	11½	12
City and Suburban	9¼	10¼
Jumpers Gold	11¾	12¼
Jubilee	5¼	¾
Salisbury	11	½
Ruby	1⅛	¼pm
Lisbon Berlyn	8/6	9/6
Oceana Land	14	½
Sutherland Reef	4½	6
Transvaal Land	1	¼pm
G. F. of S. Africa	5¾	6
Exploring Co.	18½	19½
Rothschild's Exploration	2¼	⅝pm
Southern Land	9/16	11/16pm
Eastman's Ordinary	14⅞	15⅛
Elmore's Copper, &c.	6½	¾

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

On Saturday morning I spent a couple of hours in the crypt of St. Paul's, which is a chamber well lighted by gas, and not at all like a sanctuary of Death. Imagine a long vaulted passage constructed of a clean, yellowish stone, with little chambers branching off to the right and left, in one of which the remains of Lord Napier will be placed to-morrow. To say that the workmen were digging the grave would be wrong, for there is no soil. Quarrying is the correct description of the operation I witnessed on Saturday. Four men with picks and crowbars were fighting with the rocky foundations of the Cathedral, which yielded to iron and muscles only after a fierce struggle.

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When Wren laid the foundations he determined to go deep, and I was told that in some places he went forty feet down. The ancient materials of which the old Cathedral was built were crushed up and used as filling. Many of the columns which support the floor are also built of the old material. Graves in the crypt are made about four feet deep and are then neatly bricked up. Lord Napier's resting-place is in one of the octagonal recesses on the left of Nelson's tomb, a plain and ugly sarcophagus. In a line with it is Wellington's sarcophagus.

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Lord Napier's coffin will be lowered through the coffin-shaped passage which is formed in the floor of the Cathedral, and from above the spectators will look into what looks like a grave, only the chief mourners being allowed to enter the crypt itself. A sort of lift is built up from the crypt up to the passage, on to the platform of which the coffin is lowered. The platform then sinks slowly down, the coffin is lifted off and taken to the grave a few yards away.

***

Sir Lepel Griffin and Captain Patten, with one or two other adventurous persons, have obtained a concession from the Burmese Government of four square miles of petroleum country in Upper Burmah. The oil boss, it seems, is destined to elbow the ruby king out of the market. If Captain Patten does as well with petroleum as he has done with rubies, Sir Lepel Griffin may account himself lucky. The motive power of the future promises to be electricity generated by petroleum, which will supersede coal and steam. In six months' time there will probably be a boom in Burmese petroleum shares on the Stock Exchange.

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Apropos of the *Quarterly Review's* suggestion that Mr. Labouchere may yet lead the Party, I see that the *Manchester Guardian* is discussing the qualifications of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. Its contributor says:—

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman has held rank as one of the most trusted guides of the Liberal party, as well as one of the ablest debaters in Parliament. Though always in sympathy with the advanced wing of the Liberal party, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman has never let himself be carried away by enthusiasm. He is a cautious, shrewd-minded man, who can keep himself under splendid control.

Unfortunately Mr. Campbell-Bannerman does not impress the House with a sense that it takes much to hold him in. What he chiefly needs is something to spur him on.

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A cross beween Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Labouchere would not be so bad. If a little of the mercurial activity of the latter could be infused into the somewhat lethargic corporation of the former, he might do. As it is the one lacks weight and the other mobility.

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Large pictures by Israels are seldom seen in this country; but connoisseurs will have an opportunity of seeing his picture which gained the Grand Prix at the Exhibition at Paris, as well as another by the same master, at Messrs. Agnew's Galleries in Old Bond-street to-day and every day till the end of the month. They are to be sold in aid of the building fund of the new Hospital for Women in the Euston-road. At this hospital women patients are treated by qualified women practitioners, and so largely are the opportunities offered of being treated by one of their own sex availed of by poor women, that twice within the last fifteen years it has been necessary to move the hospital to larger premises.

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Yesterday afternoon St. John's Church, Waterloo-road, was full of *bonâ fide* working people, who thoroughly enjoyed the rendering of the "Messiah" by a large and well-organized choir, showing that churches can be utilized on Sunday afternoons if attention is paid to what the people appreciate. Meanwhile, at the same hour, the Bishop of Bedford was addressing a large number of working men at the Lambeth Baths. The South of London indeed seems to have been especially favoured with preachers yesterday, for the Bishop of Lincoln and Archdeacon Farrar occupied the pulpits of two of the Kennington churches. Bishop King spoke out strongly on the desirability of the Church taking an interest in the amusements of the people, and especially dwelt on the increased happiness of even English homes if marriages were not entered upon so lightly, but solemnized in such a manner as that which Christ honoured with His presence at Cana.

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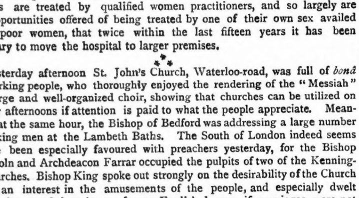
Dr. Ranger, to whom the *Daily News* refers this morning as a signal illustration of the success with which some blind men can surmount the disadvantages of their loss of sight, was one of the hard cases upon whom that distinguished thaumaturgist, Mr. Milner Stephen, tried, and failed, to work a miracle. Mr. Stephen gave it up in despair. The eyeballs, he said, had all gone to pulp. Dr. Ranger is a small wiry man, with a soft voice and a pleasant manner. He has all the legal business of the Salvation Army, and, like Mr. Fawcett, is very fond of riding.

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There is another of those excellent articles on electricity in the *Daily News* this morning. This time the writer deals with electric river launches. Next season there will be twenty-four electric launches on the Upper Thames, and in a few years steam launches will be extinct. An electric launch dispenses with the boiler, furnace, and engines, which take up so much room on steam launches. No stoker or engineer is needed. The charged motors are laid along the keel beneath the flooring of the hold, and the launch need not slow up for sixty miles, and then it can replenish its storage batteries at one of the many stations *en route*. The largest electric ship on the upper Thames is the *Viscountess Bury*. It cost £2,000, is sixty-five feet long, carries sixty passengers, and can be hired at sixty guineas a week.

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Passing along High-street, Camden Town, a day or two ago I ran across this machine being conveyed to Regent's-canal on a barrow; on reaching the Canal it was launched, and floated like a cork. The inventors, Mr. Petts and Mr. Willis, took their seats and started on the trial trip, which appeared quite satisfactory. At one time there were



A WATER WALKER.

four persons on it and it will support six. The machine is a tandem machine with four drums. The fans are moveable and work with a spring. They spring back flat against the surface of the drum directly they leave the water. The machine weighs 2 cwt., and measures about 12 ft. in length. It is steered by a rudder worked by wires similar to a boat. The speed is about equal to that of an average walker.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

By Dr. Edghill.

The Chaplain-General to the Forces (Dr. Edghill) preached a very striking sermon yesterday morning in the chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula in the Tower, the altar, pulpit, and desk of which were vested in black. Taking for his text Revelat on xiv., 13, he said that the pulpit whence the words "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord" were generally heard—viz., at the graveside, was a most solemn one. Our thoughts to-day are with the late Constable of the Tower, whose capacity as a soldier was testified by the fact that in a time of great peril and national excitement, when men's hearts failed them for fear, he was chosen as the future Commander in Chief should war have broken out. He desired to speak of Lord Napier as he had known him at Gibraltar, where he had proved himself a true soldier of the Lord of Hosts. He was a man of strong convictions, to which he gave full scope and play, and had the courage of them. All his life made for righteousness. He was loyal to his unseen Lord, and his sternest denunciations were hurled against vice and immorality, and no one ever dared to allude to an act of shame in his presence. He had the most chivalrous regard for women, and always expected that soldiers should be protectors of their honour, respect the weak, and have sympathy for the unprotected. He bore testimony from personal observation in many out-of-the-way stations in India to the good results, following from the work of missionaries, which he said had convinced him more of the power of the Cross than anything he had seen in civilized countries. He very early examined into the evils of intemperance among soldiers, and did all in his power to find other and nobler attractions for them than the canteen. Lord Napier felt that a commander owed duties to those under him as much as they owed obedience to him, and he removed many unnecessary burdens and restrictions which rendered life much easier at Gibraltar. He trusted the men, and they all felt that they had a friend in him. The Chaplain-General then dwelt on Lord Napier's simplicity, alike in his manner of life, his tastes, and his religion. Men often said to him (the Chaplain-General), "He is so simple and unobtrusive," as a really great man can afford to be. He carried out what he thought right, without regard to praise or blame. He never spoke to the gallery. Though dead, he has left us an example and an inspiration, and the nation renders him the homage of a military funeral, not only as a great soldier, but for his simplicity, devotion to duty, and love of what was good and pure. In an eloquent peroration, the preacher besought the congregation, if they could not attain the deceased's greatness, to imitate his goodness and Christlike character. The Dead March in "Saul" was played at the close of the service, the whole congregation standing.

By Canon Fleming.

Canon Fleming, preaching at St. Michael's, Chester-square, from Ezra iii., 4, "As the duty of every day required," said, in reference to the death of Lord Napier of Magdala, "Death has been busy in our midst, and our church has not escaped. Lord Napier of Magdala, as a parishioner, was a constant worshipper in this church. In him England has lost a great soldier, our Queen a loyal servant, our country a devoted patriot, and our own church a humble Christian. He was one who through a long and splendid career built up his character and wrought his achievements by the maxim of the text. Caring much for others and little for himself, he lived a very pattern of modest merit. The loss of such men would be irreparable if we did not know that England was not made in a day, but by the generations of sons who have followed their fathers. So long as we shall hand down such an inheritance as men like Lord Napier have won, and stand together as an unbroken nation and an undivided empire, no Powers shall ever make a breach in us. They shall flit round us as the chasseurs of Napoleon galloped round and round the steel-girt squares of Wellington at Waterloo. He whom we mourn to day, and whom we shall lay to rest on Tuesday in our vast metropolitan Cathedral at the side of Wellington and Nelson and the Napiers and Gordon, will but add one more splendid example of that type of character of whom it may be said, as it was of Henry Lawrence, 'Here lies one who always tried to do his duty.'"

THE VACANT FIELD MARSHALSHIP.

The disposal of the baton of Field Marshal and the staff of the Constable of the Tower, which after the burial of Lord Napier will be entrusted to other hands, is (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) being discussed. For the Field Marshalship there are four names talked of—Sir Edwin Johnson, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Sir Donald Stewart, and Lord Wolseley. These generals are here mentioned in their order of seniority. There is strong probability that the baton will be given to Sir Donald Stewart and the office of Constable of the Tower to Lord Wolseley, though in official eyes the latter is scarcely old enough, as he did not enter the army be ore 1852. Both the rank and the office are generally reserved for soldiers close upon eighty years old, and if Sir Donald Stewart is made a Field Marshal he will be the most youthful, except the princes, of recent times. Sir Patrick Grant and Lord William Paulet, two of the existing Field Marshals, are both about as old as the century.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN ON HIS VISIT TO INDIA.

Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., who went out to India early last month to preside over the deliberations of the great National Congress in Bombay, arrived in England on Saturday night. He gives (a London correspondent says) very encouraging accounts of Mr. Bradlaugh's health, describing the junior member for Northampton as quite a changed man. This will be gratifying intelligence to Mr. Bradlaugh's friends, particularly as letters received by the previous mail mentioned that the hon. gentleman was looking wretchedly ill. The voyage from Bombay to Brindisi seems to have been most enjoyable. Sir W. Wedderburn is very pleased with the manner in which the Congress passed off. Sir William pooh-poohs the native opposition. The educated Moslems of the Western Presidency are strongly in favour of the progressive movement, and one of their number is an ex-president of the National Congress. From what Sir William Wedderburn said, it would appear that, so far at all events as Bombay is concerned, the anti-Congress Wallahs are mainly, if not entirely, composed of the backward, illiterate, and fanatical elements of the Mussulman community.

THE PRINCE AND THE VIOLINIST.

Mr. Tivadar Nachez has just returned from Lady Wimborne's place, where, at the express desire of the Prince of Wales, he had to play on Friday evening before his Royal Highness. By special desire the violinist played his "Hungarian Dances" twice over; and his transcription of the late Prince Consort's "Invocation to Harmony," with which the Queen was much pleased last summer at Balmoral, was also given. Mr. Nachez played almost the whole of the evening, and at the close the Prince, as the saying is, "graciously shook hands with the artist."

WHO WILL BUILD THE IRONCLADS FOR THE STATES?

Sir William Armstrong has established a shipyard in Italy, and the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* hears that if the United States Government really decide to add 92 ironclads to their navy two or three great English shipbuilding firms propose to establish branches in the United States. The agents and representatives of the firms would be United States citizens, and it is believed that no difficulty would therefore arise in obtaining contracts. The English shipbuilders believe that with their superior mechanical resources, and with the practical skill which they could import into America, they would be able to obtain a large portion of the work.

MR. GLADSTONE ON SACERDOTALISM.

Mr. Gladstone has written the following letter to the author of a book called "A Doubter's Doubts about Science and Religion," published by Kegan Paul and Co.:—

"Dear Sir,—I do not know whom I have the honour of addressing, but I wish to thank you for your 'Doubter's Doubts,' and to say that I have read it with a great deal of sympathy and concurrence in the main argument. It implies no abatement of this declaration if I take upon me to offer a particular criticism. You strongly censure sacerdotalism, and so do I in the sense in which I understand it, for it takes the reins of government out of the hands of those whom God has made free and responsible for their freedom, and gives them to another under the system which is called direction. But I question whether you have stated with your usual precision the constituent portions of it, which you select for special condemnation. I apprehend that the best Roman Catholic divine would not place the consecration of the elements in the Holy Eucharist within the category of miracles; and neither Roman nor Anglican doctrine claims for the clergy the exclusive power of valid baptism. That power was more restricted in the views of the Puritans and of foreign Protestants than of their opponents. I presume to hope that you will follow up the subjects of your volume with the same care, force, and exactitude which in it you have bestowed especially upon the treatment of the main argument, and I remain, dear sir, your faithful and obedient,

"Hawarden, Dec. 18, 1889. "W. E. Gladstone."

SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE'S DEPARTURE.

Miss Amy Fowler the heroic lady who has resolved to assume Father Damien's post on the leper island of Molokai, left Liverpool in the Cunard steamer *Bothnia* for New York, on Saturday. By her express desire the least possible publicity was given to her departure. Miss Fowler bade farewell to her parents at home, and travelled alone to Liverpool, being met by the Rev. John Bridger, of St. Nicholas Church, Liverpool. Mr. Bridger has himself had experience among lepers, having been a resident at a leper colony in South America, and was able to give Miss Fowler some valuable information. The Rev. Mr. Chapman, of Camberwell, the secretary of the Father Damien Fund, travelled to Liverpool to say farewell to Miss Fowler. Mr. Bridger, from his experience of lepers, was happily able to hold out more encouraging prospects to Miss Fowler than those which appear to have taken possession of the public mind. It might be, he observed, that with precautions and good fortune the heroic lady might escape the affliction herself for many years. Miss Fowler received these solacing remarks with quiet serenity, and it was clear from her remarks, as well as her manner, that she has fully made up her mind to face the whole of the contingencies of her self-chosen lot, whatever they may be.

Sister Rose Gertrude as she sat chatting in a lively manner on the upper deck of the Cunard tender (says the *Liverpool Post*) scarcely appeared to the eye of those accustomed to nuns cloth as a member of a religious order at all. She was, however, enshrouded in a large black cloak, and wore a dark bonnet of very ordinary type; so that it was quite impossible for any casual observer to say whether or not she was habited in the ordinary simple attire of her order. Sister Rose is said to be twenty-seven years of age, but she is apparently a few years older, the discrepancy probably arising from the modesty of her dress. There was nothing about her to bring out the bloom and verdure of youth which, notwithstanding her sombre attire, was present in unmistakable evidence. Whatever was engaging her attention as she chatted to the Rev. J. Bridger and a lady friend who accompanied him, it was something that moved the unassuming sister to sincere but not demonstrative mirth. Sister Rose was perched on the long bench of the tender, facing the stage, but the lady by her side evidently understood that it was her part to act as a screen between the scrutiny of the spectators and the person who was the object of it; and the kindly office was so well done that it was hardly possible to obtain anything like a steady look at the martyr to charity who had made such a noble sacrifice to self on behalf of the most loathsome form of human suffering. There was no sign of mock heroic display, of bravado, or strong-mindedness. All was simple, quiet, ordinary, unaffected about her, and but for the presence of one or two sentimentally effusive persons who had got wind of her presence, and could not help telling others of the fact, Sister Rose Gertrude would have passed out into the river without anyone being aware of her presence. It seemed somewhat singular that Sister Rose Gertrude's departure was not witnessed, except accidentally, by any Roman Catholics, and that she took what is probably her last look at our shores without the parting benediction and God-speed of any Roman Catholic priest or dignitary. Her mentor and leave-taker was a Protestant clergyman, with whom she appeared to converse in the most friendly and amiable manner.

THE MAYBRICK CASE.—EXTRAORDINARY ASSERTIONS.

As has been already indicated, Mrs. Maybrick's friends are actively projecting another attack on the Home Office for her release. Very curious statements on the subject are made in certain circles in Liverpool, where her family connections are powerful. Mr. McDougall, together with several enthusiasts, has, the *Weekly Despatch* has heard, succeeded in collecting fresh evidence of such importance that he feels sure that Mr Matthews will not refuse to consider it. This evidence, it is understood, turns on the quantity of arsenic which was found in the body of the late Mr. Maybrick. The other evidence will, if valid, show that the fly-papers from which Mrs. Maybrick was supposed to have got her supplies of arsenic never contained arsenic at all, but were probably rendered poisonous by solutions of strychnine, deadly to flies, no doubt, but harmless to human life. Duplicates of the fly-papers said to have been used have at last, it seems, been discovered, and not only have they been submitted to analysis, but some of Mrs. Maybrick's friends even claim to have swallowed solutions made from them without suffering any evil effects whatever.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.

Mr. Toole, who seems determined to get through as much of his répertoire as possible before starting for the Antipodes, appeared on Saturday in Byron's well-known dream-play "Uncle Dick's Darling." The piece has an old-fashioned flavour about it which is perhaps only to be expected in these days of realism and rapid dramatic developments, but Mr. Toole in "his favourite character" of Dick Dolland, was quite in his best serio-comic form. Especially good were his many contrasts in the forge-scene which brings the cheap-jack's unpleasant vision to an end. The rôle of the heroine was made doubly interesting by the fact of its being undertaken by a young lady who is quite new to the stage. Miss Irene Vanbrugh has barely attained the age of seventeen, so that it was hardly to be expected that her acting would lack all traces of inexperience and amateurishness. These, however, were few and far between; and Miss Vanbrugh, who has, physically speaking, everything in her favour, may be most cordially encouraged to persevere in the art for which she shows so much aptitude. To-night Mr. and Mrs. Herman Merivale's popular farce, "The Butler," will be revived for a few performances.

THE LAND STRUGGLE IN DONEGAL.

The Rev. Father M'Fadden, of Gweedore, Donegal, in a letter to Mr. Norbury Williams, chairman of the Gladstone Liberal Club, Manchester, says:—"I trust that things will be brighter in 1890 than they have been in 1889. With us the outlook will be very gloomy indeed if they are not. The enemy is steadily preparing for another attack on Glassercho and other parts, and I expect that evictions will be on again towards the end of January or early in February. I do hope the Lord will come to our rescue soon in this unfortunate country. There is evidently at hand another severe struggle in this poverty-stricken portion of county Donegal."

THE BEETHOVEN-HAUS SOCIETY.

It was possibly due to the difficulties with which tickets were obtained—or to the influenza—that the meeting held at the German Athenæum on Saturday afternoon was but poorly attended. What it lacked in numbers, however, it atoned for in influence. Sir George Grove was in the chair, and he was supported by Mr. Althause, Mr. Ludwig, Mr. Otto Goldsmid, Mr. George Herbert, Mr. Oscar Beringer, Mr. Charles Gardner, Mr. Fuller Maitland, Mr. Stephens, Herr Schönberger, and others. At the outset the chairman said they had assembled to do honour to Beethoven. The Beethoven-Haus Society had been established in Bonn, to purchase the house in which the great composer was born, to form a collection of the composer's MS. relics, portraits and other things of interest, and to so furnish the house that it shall be a centre of attraction for all lovers of Beethoven. At Sir George Grove's suggestion it was proposed that "this meeting pledges itself to make known the objects and aims of the Beethoven-Haus Society as widely as possible." He remarked that a start had already been made, that the house had been purchased, that 180 members had already subscribed their names, and that concerts in aid of the fund had been given in New York and Antwerp among other places. A Beethoven exhibition would take place this year at Bonn. The Philharmonic Society had presented to the society a cast of the famous bust of the composer, and Professor Herkomer had presented an oil painting. Professor Joseph Joachim, the famous violinist, was the president, and those in England already on the central committee were the Prince Victor of Hohenzollern, Sir Charles Hallé, Sir George Grove, Professor Villiers Stanford, and Signor Piatti. Mr. Ludwig then proposed that an orchestral concert should be given during the ensuing season in London in aid of the funds of the society, and that Professor Joachim should be asked to conduct. Upon the suggestion of Mr. Otto Goldsmid it was proposed that a committee be formed to consider the best means of carrying out this suggestion, which was adopted by the meeting; Messrs. E. Althause, Otto Goldsmid, Ludwig, G. Herbert, Oscar Beringer, and Sir George Grove being elected from among the gentlemen present, with power to add to their number. A subscription of £2 10s. constitutes a "member" of the "Beethoven-Haus Society," and one of £25 a "patron."

A correspondent who sought to escape London fogs, mist, and influenza in Algiers, writes that during the last few weeks the weather has been very cold and wet, and that most of the residents and visitors are down with influenza.

The professional jubilee of the distinguished Orientalist, Elias Nikolajewitsch Berezin was celebrated yesterday. His scientific travels in the East, especially in Egypt and Siberia, have given him a great name in Russia. Since 1855 he has been Professor of Turkish at the University of St. Petersburg.

A florist in the West-end has had the happy thought of hanging trails of moss over and around the electric lights in his windows. Nothing could be more gracefully pretty than their soft environment. The green and yellow tints of the delicate leaves form a lovely veil for the light, which glimmers through them without being diminished.

Bord's Pianos.— 5 per cent. discount for cash or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

The popularity of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA is rapidly increasing, and where once tried its delicious flavour and agreeable qualities secure for it a permanent place in the household dietary. Highly recommended, by many eminent physicians, for young children and delicate persons, to whom tea is injurious. To secure this article ask for FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA.

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principle of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and of great economy, a sixpenny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is absolutely pure.

A COKE FAMINE.

A more serious famine is presenting itself in the west coast district than that which was some time ago threatened in iron ore, and which to a great extent has been experienced, and this is the sudden scarcity which has arisen in the supply of coke. The north-west district is chiefly supplied with coke from the Durham and Northumberland coalfields, but the burners of coke there have had their hands too full of orders to cope with the trade which has sprung up in connection with the iron trade generally. The ovens are producing the maximum amount of coke, and there is no prospect for some time to come at least, says the *Times*, of any increase in the production. Some of the furnaces in the west coast district have been at a standstill through small supplies of coke, and makers of iron have had to seek protection in the getting of large supplies of South Wales coke by sea. But the makers of hematite generally are anxious and ready to put additional furnaces in blast if they can be assured of a regular supply of raw material, and of this there is not much hope at present. In the meantime the value of coke is advancing at an alarming pace.

A SALT WATER FISH HATCHERY.

One of the most extensive hatcheries for salt water fish is now in full operation in Newfoundland. It was started almost exclusively for the purpose of hatching the ova of cod, a class of fish which has become very scarce in Trinity and Conception Bays, where it was at one time so plentiful. The salt water is pumped to the hatchery from a depth of 30 feet, so as to secure the proper density and purity, and a steam launch is employed in distributing the young fry. The scarcity of fish in Trinity and Conception Bays has forced the fishermen to go to the coast of Labrador, where they have frequently to encounter great hardships and perils in the prosecution of their industry. It is hoped the hatchery will succeed in providing plenty of fish nearer home.

200 DAYS' INDULGENCE

Among those who had private audiences with the Holy Father last week was the Archbishop of Ephesus, Bishop Tierney, who had the pleasure to present to his Holiness £350 from the Diocese of Down and Connor. The Pope was much pleased at this generous testimony of affection from the priests and people of the diocese, and readily granted an indulgence to a prayer for the repression of drunkenness which Dr. M'Allister, who takes a great interest in spreading the beneficent virtue of temperance among the working classes in Belfast, had forwarded for that purpose. The prayer is a simple, but beautiful one, and the Pope granted 200 days' indulgence to the recitation of it every day, and a plenary indulgence twice a year to those who frequently recite it.

THE CANONS AND THE HAWKER.

A correspondent of a religious contemporary says the following story has reached him from the Vale of Clwyd, in which the little cathedral of St. Asaph stands. Two clergymen were, it appears travelling between Denbigh and Rhyl. Both had third-class tickets, although they each used the word "canon" before their names. They entered a carriage, in the pre-ceding occupier of which was a poor hawker of stockings with his bundle. One of the reverend gentlemen called a porter, and asked him to remove the hawker out of the carriage, because they wanted to have a private conversation together. The porter, much to his honour, asked the hawker if he had a ticket, and on his showing it said that he could not remove him—that the hawker had as much right to be there as they had. Showing himself much the best gentleman of the three, he, however, offered to go to another carriage, and did so.

RICE FROM JAPAN.

Of recent years our trade with the country of the Mikado has been extending considerably, more especially in the import of rice. I hear (observes a London correspondent) that we are now getting an enormous amount of good rice from Japan as well as from Burmah, Saigon, and Siam, and a merchant tells me that the quality of the Japanese impo t is excellent, being quite up to, if not better than, that of Burmah. The best rice comes in comparatively small quantities from South Carolina, but Japan is likely in the future to send us the greatest supply of any country, though it is only of recent years that we have been doing any trade with her to speak of in this direction.

AFRIKANDER v. SOUTH AFRICAN.

It appears that the question as to the name by which children born at the Cape should be called is exercising some attention in the colony. Should you say "colonial-born," "English," or "Afrikander?" For my part, says a writer in the *Cape Argus*, I cannot see what bars the way to "South African." "English" is incorrect, "Afrikander" is not a name that will ever be generally adopted; but "South African" shou'd be the common property of English and Dutch, and could not be confounded with any name, such as "African," implying descent from other than European parents.

A HAPPY HIT.

When Alb ert Victor entered Poona those in charge of the Dinbandu Sarvanjanik Free School made rather a happy hit in their mode of decorations. A small, but pretty triumphal arch was erected over the street, and on it were printed the lines :—

Tell grandma we're a happy nation;
But nineteen crores are without education.

The Prince noticed this as he passed, looked steadily at it, and turning back, bowed to the children, who clapped their hands and loudly cried "Hurrah!"

SENSATIONAL PROHIBITION PROCLAMATION.

Governor Goodell (a Concord telegram says) has issued the following "Extraordinary Proclamation":—In view of the various heinous crimes which have been committed in our State within the past few weeks directly traceable to the use of intoxicating liquors, in the sale of which criminal laws have been flagrantly violated, now, therefore, I warn all persons engaged in this illegal and deadly traffic to desist therefrom immediately, and I call upon the Attorney-General of the State, the solicitors and sheriffs of the counties, the mayors of the cities, and selectmen, and all other officers throughout the State and upon all good citizens of every party to unite in one supreme effort to close up and suppress every liquor saloon of every description within our borders. "Let no guilty man escape." Numerous decisions of our Supreme court attest the constitutionality of our prohibitory liquor laws. Let them be vigorously enforced, that our people may enjoy the great benefits which are sure to follow. And I cannot refrain from urging all churches, temperance organisations, and all persons who desire the best good of our commonwealth, to redouble their efforts to promote personal sobriety and temperance among our people.

"THE HIGH FLOWER OF LOCAL OPTION."

The letter of a Little Rock correspondent of the *Evening Post* points out "two or three leading ideas" upon which satisfactory liquor legislation has been carried out—strange as it may appear to some readers—in Arkansas. Think of the licence tax having been increased until it is 1,200 dols. annually in towns and 700 dols. in the rural districts, in such a remote and primitive community as Arkansas. Each county, moreover, is required to decide every two years, at the general election, whether licence shall prevail during the next two years or not, and this must be determined by an affirmative majority—if, for example, a vote on the question be not taken, prohibition ensues. Moreover, in subdivisions of a licence county, even (" within three miles of any church or school-house"), a majority of the men and women may exclude the sale of liquor from their neighbourhood. This is the very flower of high licence and local option.

A CHURCH IN A SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

Everybody has heard about the Wesleyan chapel in the stable at Hatfield, now a thing of the past. Not to be behindhand, a church—and a Ritualistic church—has been opened in an ex-stable and slaughterhouse at the Welsh village of Cogan, near Penarth. Rev. Mr. Dolley was led to do the work by hearing at the Church Congress at Cardiff of the need of a place here. An elegant altar-cloth covers the manger, and on the cloth are placed twelve brass candlesticks.

ABOUT A BLIND 'BUS HORSE.

One of the horses constantly running in a 'bus in a provincial town is stone blind, and yet, curiously enough, is always employed to act as leader. One would have thought that it would have been safer to have him harnessed to the shaft, but he runs steadily enough, and the slightest pull at the rein is sufficient to guide his movements. He is certainly a far more useful animal than many who constantly swerve as the result of what their visual organs discover. The blind old leader, on the other hand, passes a steam train or a traction engine with the same indifference as he would a baked potato cart.

FLOR-ADOR, the Newest and Best Food, contains, in the purest form, every element for the nourishment of the body, suited to their special and invalid alike. The LANCET and the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL say: "This preparation is excellent." FLOR-ADOR takes the place of Corn Flour, Arrowroot, &c., which possess NO FLESH-FORMING CONSTITUENTS whatever. It is quite as palatable to see that they get FLOR-ADOR, and not any imitation thereof, inferior qualities being often substituted for the sake of extra profit. The Flordor Food Company will supply three sample packets post free for 1/6.—Depot: 11, Southampton-street, Holborn, London, W.C.

MORE CENTENARIANISM.

ACCORDING to the Registrar-General there is about one centenarian to every 127,000 people in the United Kingdom. That is to say, a band of somewhat under three hundred persons are walking (a good many of them on crutches or sticks) among us who have, as it were, leaped unscathed far beyond the boundary of the Psalmist's "three score years and ten." A number of these have, wittingly or unwittingly, been lately sitting for their portraits and put into the witness-box of the scientist, the result being an interesting volume by Dr. G. M. Humphry on "Old Age" (Macmillan). The book is the more interesting because among the fifty-two cases of centenarians dealt with there is not one of the marvellous and startling instances which, half authenticated as they mostly are, tend only to cast ridicule on a subject which, if seriously and sensibly treated, is of the greatest interest.

THE RETURN OF THE "IRON AGE."

Dr. Humphry is an optimist who begins his book with the cheerful statement that "advancing civilization enables a larger number of persons to attain to old age, and affords them additional means of enjoying it and profiting by it." This is very encouraging after all the talk about "this age of hurry and excitement" killing people before their time. The same note is struck throughout, and so entirely convinced is the author that a good time is at hand for those who have arrived at the last of the "seven stages," that he exclaims :—

I wish that Shakspeare had lived to give a brighter version of his seven stages, and to portray the old man not lean and slippered, but well favoured and booted, keen in life's interest, and happy in promoting the welfare and enjoyment of others.

HOW TO LIVE A HUNDRED YEARS.

There is a royal road to centenarianism, and those who wish to tread it should mark that the first condition to attaining a "ripe and green old age" is to live a simple, moderate life, and to work hard, both mentally and physically. Activity, out-of-door exercise, and early rising, with moderation in diet and alcohol, says Dr. Humphry, are among the important factors in longevity, and, again in the face of all that is incessantly dinned into our ears by the noble fraternity of crokers, "the candle ought to burn briskly, and, as a general rule, at both ends, regarding the head or brain as one end, and the limbs or locomotory agents as the other." As a proof of this theory the case might stand of the Chinese centenarian who recently passed the examination which qualified him to enter the highest academy of the mandarins.

LIGHT AT LIFE'S EVENTIDE.

It is very charming to read how some of Dr. Humphry's centenarians amused themselves with work and play.

One woman danced and sang on her 101st birthday; another received the Holy Communion in church on her hundredth birthday; a third walked in the hayfield and amused herself making hay on her hundredth birthday; and a man, aged 101, had walked at least four miles the day before the return was filled up. Mrs. Covill, of Settrington, whom I visited in her 101st year, was quite bright and brisk, able to walk about, and was engaged in the occupation, in which she evidently took a lively interest, of mending her stays. She evinced no desire for the speedy termination of her long life, confirming in this general rule, whatever the age may be, that life is pleasant so long as the body is healthy.

THE REVERSE OF THE "LORD-OF-CREATION" THEORY.

Whatever may be said with regard to the intellectual superiority of man over woman, it is quite clear that physically, at all events, the "weaker sex" makes the best run on the road through life. Of the fifty-two centenarians on Dr. Humphry's list, thirty-six were women, twenty-six having been married and eleven single (as against one single man out of the sixteen male centenarians). Most of these were in excellent "condition," three having retained their complete set of teeth, while one had seventeen and another sixteen teeth left.

SHOULD WOMEN SMOKE? ASPIRANTS TO LONG LIFE—YES.

One of the questions which was put to the centenarians was whether they smoked. Forty-five answers were returned, to the effect that seven smoked much, four of these being women; two, of whom one was a woman, smoked a little; and two men and one woman smoked moderately.

A FRUIT SILO.

A "fruit silo," it is said, is an excellent idea adopted from Italy into some orange-growing countries. The fruit is cut from the tree and wrapped in tissue paper; it is buried in sand, three tiers deep only, and the wrappers not touching. This method has fine results in the preservation of fresh fruit for a time of scarcity.

HOW A CANARY LEARNED TO SPEAK.

The landlord of a public-house in Birmingham is the owner of a remarkable canary. It can speak several words with fluency and clearness. This is a very rare faculty for a canary to possess, although (so a local paper says) there has been at least one other instance. The present prodigy is a fine young cock bird, and attained his accomplishment under the tuition of an Indian parroquet, with whom he was placed in close and secluded companionship. He would listen with head inclined to one side, with the profoundest attention. Prompted by a spirit of emulation, he essayed to utter a few magic words himself. This bird-loving Boniface has also two white blackbirds.

SOMETHING NEW IN PETS.—TAME WORMS.

The fact is well known, says an English horticultural journal, that toads can be easily "tamed," that is, brought to recognise in human beings friends rather than enemies. It is not quite so well known how extremely tame blindworms are quite willing to become. Indeed, so far as the writer's experience goes, they have the first place among the reptiles of this country in that way, having apparently little objection to being handled, and feeding freely.

HOW THE POST OFFICE REFUNDED A PENNY.

Some time since (writes the London correspondent of the *Western Daily Mercury*) I wrote a postcard to a friend in the North-West postal district of London. I wrote the letters "N.W." in fantastic characters. My friend was charged a penny for the postcard on the ground that the "N.W." was no part of the address. I wrote to the Postmaster-General a letter of about a dozen pages, proving by copious references to ancient and modern history that anything more idiotic than the conduct of the department in this business had never been known. Two days later a special messenger was sent from the Post Office to my friend's house to refund the penny. "We made a mistake, sir," remarked this official, "but your correspondent needn't have written that awful letter." This is the only sign of grace which I have ever known the Post Office to vouchsafe.

The Poet Laureate at Home.
A FAMILY GROUP AT ALDWORTH.
SPECIAL PORTRAITS (just taken and never before published) of
LORD TENNYSON,
LADY TENNYSON, and
The HON. HALLAM TENNYSON,
Appear in the PALL MALL BUDGET of THIS WEEK (Thursday, January 16).
This is the only portrait, it is believed, in existence of LADY TENNYSON.
AT ALL RAILWAY BOOKSTALLS AND AT ALL NEWSVENDORS.
Price FOURPENCE. Post free, FOURPENCE HALFPENNY.
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ANNUAL SALE.
DEBENHAM and FREEBODY beg to announce that their ANNUAL SALE of SURPLUS and FANCY STOCK commenced on MONDAY, December 30th, and will be continued during the MONTH of JANUARY.
The Stock in every Department has been carefully revised, and all made-up goods marked at Greatly Reduced Prices.
They invite an early inspection of their MODEL COSTUMES! BALL and EVENING DRESSES, CLOAKS and JACKETS, MILLINERY and FLOWERS, TEA-GOWNS, DRESSING GOWNS, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S OUTFITTING, and also to a variety of useful and inexpensive items in SILKS, DRESS MATERIALS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, LACE, FANS, and FANCY GOODS. FURS at SUMMER PRICES.
A DETAILED CATALOGUE POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.
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THEY GIVE NEW LIFE and VIGOUR to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic, and Mild Stimulant, these Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic, and stimulating, WITHOUT INTOXICATING.—BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS.

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And other Hernia Appliances are made to suit every form of Rupture, and are positively guaranteed to give
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It tones the Stomach, invigorates the entire system, and defies it against the disease. It contains the Specifics now being prescribed by
THE MOST EMINENT
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The business, which is well known not only throughout France, but in England, Germany, and generally throughout Europe and America—branches of the business being established in the principal Capitals—consists of the manufacture of all kinds of Lace Goods in Chantilly, Bayeux, Spanish, Guipure, Point, and Valenciennes, &c., &c.

Some idea of the magnitude of the business may be gathered from the fact that the firm employs about 1,700 workpeople inside and outside the factory.

The Machinery and Plant for the manufacture of the Lace is of an extensive character, and consists of single and double Leaver Looms (nearly all of them constructed in Nottingham by the best engineers), in a high state of efficiency, and capable of producing fine and coarse Point Laces. Besides these, there are various other Machines for the manufacture of Jacquard Cards, Punching Machines, &c. There is also complete Dyeing and Finishing plant.

The present factory is held on lease which will shortly expire, but in view of this M. Davenière some time ago purchased a suitable piece of freehold land in the immediate vicinity, having a superficial area of 10,700 mètres (which will become the property of the Company), upon which there already exists a large building covering 1,470 mètres, which is used for the purpose of dyeing, cleaning, and finishing the goods. The Company propose to erect on this land a new Factory, to which the present Machinery and Plant will be transferred.

The concentration of the business on one floor as proposed, for which the land supplies ample space, will effect economy in rent, insurance, and management, and by adding frames to those machines now in "double" will, it is estimated, add £4,000 per annum to the profits of the Company even if the sales are not increased.

The Company will also largely benefit by certain Patents upon which M. Davenière has been engaged for many years at a very large outlay for experiments, which are now brought to perfection. By these Patents the ordinary Lace Machines will be capable of being used when required for the manufacture of plain, figured, or embroidered silk and wool dress goods, ribbons, braids, &c., thus affording an entirely new field for their use, which will enable the works to be always fully employed in a profitable way.

The Company will take over the business as a going concern, as on 19th August, 1889, when the financial year of the business terminated, the Assets consisting of,

Stock-in-Trade, viz. :—		
Raw Material	£21,716	
Manufactured Lace at Calais, London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Frankfort	35,206	
Manufactured Lace at New York, including Duty paid........	18,912	
		£75,834
NOTE.—The manufactured stock has been taken over at considerable reduction from the Stock Book valuation prices.		
Machinery, consisting of Lace, Winding, and Punching Machines; Engine; Dyeing and Finishing Plant, as per valuation....................		£36,320
Plant, Fixtures, and Fittings at Calais, New York, and other Branches, Designs, Jacquard Cards, &c., including Patents and Trade Marks		16,593
Freehold Land and Buildings, as per valuation		20,008
Book Debts, Cash and Bills in hand and at Bankers, &c.....		14,445
		£163,200
Less— Trade Liabilities to be discharged by the Company not exceeding		28,000
		£135,200

The price to be paid for the foregoing, including the very valuable Goodwill, Trade Marks, &c., and the important Patents before referred to, is £135,000, of which M. Davenière, the Vendor, has agreed to accept £50,000 in the ordinary shares of the Company—which will not be entitled to any dividend whatever until dividends of 7 per cent. per annum have been paid upon the Preference Shares now for Subscription. The present issue of capital will provide for an additional £15,000 working capital.

The stock has been inspected by two of the Directors (Mr. Biddle and Mr. Chick), who recommend its purchase at £75,834, being of opinion that this sum represents its fair value.

The machinery has been valued by Mr. Hooton, of Nottingham, Engineer, who reports as follows:—

Continental Works, Great Eastern-street, Nottingham, December 31st, 1889.

To the Directors of Messrs. DAVENIERE and CO. (LIMITED),

Gentlemen,—I have carefully examined the Lace Machinery belonging to M. DAVENIERE, of Calais, which I find to be in a most excellent condition, of perfect efficiency, and of the most modern character and equipment.

In my opinion the present market value of the same is as follows:—

34 single or double Lace Machines	£28,691
Winding Engines and other accessories....	£4,279
Dyeing, Bleaching and Dressing Machinery	£3,350
Making a total of	£36,320

It is my opinion that the value of the above plant may be greatly increased during the coming year, as owing to the rise in price of materials, all machinery is sure to be dearer.—I am, dear sirs, yours faithfully, WILLIAM HOOTON.

The Freehold Land and Buildings have been valued by M. Decroix, Surveyor, of Calais, jointly with M. Bellier, the official architect of the town of Calais, at the sum of £20,008.

The directors do not pay any sum for goodwill, as the vendor takes the whole of the present issue of ordinary shares as part payment of the purchase money.

The vendor pays all expenses of the formation of the Company (including brokerage) up to the date of allotment.

M. Davenière will continue to conduct the business as he has hitherto done, and has agreed to act as Managing Director for a long period at a moderate salary, and a commission on the profits after dividends of 7 per cent. have been paid upon the Preference Shares, thus securing a continuance of that practical knowledge which has enabled him during the twenty years with which he has been connected with this business to extend it in every direction.

Besides the numerous Medals which have been awarded to the House for their manufactures during past years, they have just had the honour of receiving one of the two First Prizes for Lace awarded by the French Exhibition (which distinction ranks before all Gold Medals, and is the highest honour which has been awarded to manufacturers); and looking to the continued improvements which are being made in the business in various ways, there can be little doubt that the future of the Company will equal the great success which has attended the business in the past.

Messrs. Josolyne, Miles, and Blow, Chartered Accountants, who have examined the Books, &c., certify as follows:—

To the Directors of DAVENIÈRE and CO. (LIMITED).

28, King-street, Cheapside, London, E.C., 31st December, 1889:

Gentlemen,—We have examined the books of M. E. Davenière, of Calais, for the four years ended the 19th of August, 1889, and find, after writing off depreciation of machinery, &c., but before deducting interest on capital and loans, that the net profits have been as follows.—

		£ s. d.
1886	Net Profit	15,512 14 7
1887	"	15,626 11 6
1888	"	10,262 10 1
1889	"	16,136 4 1

or an average of £14,384 per annum, at the exchange of 25 francs to the £.

We are Gentlemen, your obedient Servants, JOSOLYNE, MILES, and BLOW.

The amount required to cover the 7 per cent. dividend on the total Preference Shares now for subscription amounts only to £7,000, showing therefore a margin of £7,384 beyond the amount so required, without taking into account the important increase of profits—£4,000 per annum—which it is expected will result from the various economies mentioned above, when the proposed new buildings are completed.

The following Contracts have been entered into between Emile Davenière of the one part, and Davenière and Co. (Limited) of the other part, dated the 17th January, 1890, for the sale by M. Davenière to the Company of the above property. Other Contracts have been entered into with various persons, including arrangements to secure the subscription of the necessary capital and the expenses of floating the Company, which may constitute contracts within the meaning of the 38th Section of the Companies Act, 1867. There are also various contracts connected with the business as a going concern, which from the nature of the business, it might be injudicious to publish. Applicants must, therefore, be deemed to waive the insertion of dates and names of the parties to any such arrangements or contracts, and in order to prevent any questions must accept the above statement as a sufficient compliance with Section 38 of the Companies' Act, 1867, and otherwise.

The whole of the above statements as to the stock and other assets purchased, are made upon the authority of information furnished by the Vendor, and as to the accounts by Messrs. Josolyne, Miles and Blow, who examined the Books.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, together with copies of the above-named Contract, between Emile Davenière and the Company, and the valuations, can be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors of the Company.

Application will be made in due course to the London Stock Exchange for an official quotation of the Preference Shares of the Company.

Applications for Preference Shares should be made on the form accompanying the prospectus, and should be forwarded to the Company's Bankers, accompanied by a remittance for the amount of the deposit.

If the whole amount applied for by any applicant be not allotted, the surplus amount paid on application will be appropriated towards the sum due on allotment. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or from the Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors.

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F. S. CLAYTON } Joint
C. H. CLAYTON } Secretaries.

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ARTHUR SMITHER, Actuary and Secretary.

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	Tons.	H.P.	
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OROYA	6,057	7,000	April 11

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